THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1.00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

ICE.—Our citizens will undoubtedly consult their interest, in the Ice line, by leaving their orders for that cooling article, at J. B. Clarke's Grocery. He will promptly deliver at residences early "in morning" during heated season, on terms that other dealers cannot compete with in point of cheapness. [may26:tf

J. ANDERSON, Manufacturer of Stoves, Castings, &c., in Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Having purchased the Foundry lately owned by Messrs. Scoff & Arbuckle, he is prepared to supply the public with the celebrated "New Cookstove," for wood or coal; and to finish, at short notice, almost any castings called for. [Local and Medical copy.] may26:tf

WILLIAM BARNES, dealer in Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c., next door to Potter's Tin shop, Bridge street, Bridgewater, Pa., where he is prepared to manufacture and sell everything in his line at reasonable rates. Having removed his place of business from the corner near the Bridge to his present location, he invites his old friends and patrons to give him a call. may26'69:1y.

J. S. HUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may13:tf.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [apr21:6t.

J. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar31:1y.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE. I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may use the cars to reach us for instruction. Term opens April 1, '69. mar8:3t. R. T. TAYLOR.

The Darlington Academy High School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1869, a term, thirteen weeks. Classes formed in the classics, Higher Mathematics, and Com. English. Full term opens Sept. 1st.

J. BRADFORD RHODES, Principal.

Rev. S. Patterson, Pres. Board of Trustees.

Shingles, LATH AND FLOORING constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order. [apr9:tf J. & H. DARRAGH.

L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [jly1,'68.

J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call [nov4'68:1y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Railroad Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr23,'69:tf.

Beaver seminary and institute.—Spring session opened April 1st. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the classics, English and Music. For Catalogues address R. T. TAYLOR.

Shingles! Shingles.—The undersigned is manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 16 and 18 inch shingles, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver station, on the C. & P. Railroad. D. SHUMAKER. jan11'69.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS. Dec. 9, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. nov29'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has taken the "Office Right" to the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER, consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted. Feb3:1y.

ARARATH Lodge No. 284, I. O. O. F. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Collin's Hall. [labitf

D. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 2d st., Beaver, Pa. (In room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

THOS. McCREERY, Banker, corner of Third street and diamond, Beaver, Pa. Money loaned on Government Bonds. Interest allowed on time deposits. We will also receive applications for policies in the NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. OF THE U. S. Also Merchants', Manufacturers' and Artizans' Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., office below the Court House. apr17,1869:tf

HENRY MERZ, Dealer in Boots, Shoes, Slippers and Gaiters. Boots and shoes made to order. A long experience in the business enables him to do work in a superior manner. Terms moderate. Shop on Third street (near Rev. Miller's Bookstore), Beaver, Pa. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. apr7,1869:1y

INDUSTRY SALT CO., Manufacturers and Dealers in Table and Coarse Salt, at Industry, Beaver county, Pa. All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Orders promptly attended to.

S. B. BRIGGS, Manager.
E. BLUNT, Sec. & Treasurer.

CHAS. B. HURST, Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent. Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken. Is having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms. Also, agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France. Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester. apr29'68.

Miscellaneous.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA.
GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office located in the second story of our Banking House where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St
Philadelphia.

Opening New Goods Daily,
AT
J. W. BARKER & Co's.
No. 59 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRESS GOODS, in single and double width, in all the desirable shades and qualities, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40cts.

BLACK SILKS, from $1 per yard and upwards.

PLAIN, STRIPED & CHECK SILKS at all prices.

SHAWLS, of all styles.

Saques and Suits

On hand and made to Order, in the very

LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

may25:1m

Wall Paper, Window Shades,
Patterns New,
Prices Low,
Variety Endless.
DEZOUCHE & Co.
Cor. Fifth Avenue, 112 Wood Street,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Packages delivered at R. R. Depots, &c., free of charge. mar10:3m.

New Advertisements.

CHARLES COALE,
HAS OPENED A STORE IN
NEW BRIGHTON,
To WHOLESALE and RETAIL
WHITE LEAD,
LINSEED OIL,
GLASS, PUTTY,
BRUSHES, NAILS,
Mixed Paints.
Colors, in Oil and Dry.
Carbon Oil,
Boiled Oil,
Neat's Foot Oil,
Lard Oil,
Spirits Terpentine,
Coach Body Varnish.
COPAL VARNISH,
FURNITURE VARNISH,
DAMAR VARNISH,
SHELLAC AND
BLACK VARNISH,
COALE'S PATENT JAPAN
ARTIST'S MATERIALS,
Picture Frames, (to order,)
LOOKING GLASSES,
LOOKING GLASS PLATES,
FRENCH AND PLATE
WINDOW GLASS,
FRENCH ZINC,
ENGLISH AND
GERMAN GLUE,
SAND PAPER, &C.
His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.
jun1,'69.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD,
W. A. SMITH.
TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION
It is a positive fact that
DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO
H. B. Anderson's Old Store
BEAVER, PA., have
Drugs and Groceries,
Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving
PURE DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
Patent Medicines, of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note Paper Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,
Pure Wines and Liquors,
for Medical purposes ONLY.
Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.
The Doctor having had a practice of ten years feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescription department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.
Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.
We also have an assortment of
Sugar,
Coffee,
Tea,
Rice,
Canned Fruits,
Spices,
Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,
RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &C.
Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. H. S. HIBBARD & CO.
Jan. 6, 1869.

Extraordinary
GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION
IN BEAVER,
could not be more astonishing than the fact that
SIMON SNITGER & CO.,
keep the best, largest and freshest stock of
GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,
in Beaver county.
And although it takes gas to make a Balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best
TEAS,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
PURE SPICES
Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,
also the best brands of
Tobacco and Cigars
to be found in the place
We make a specialty of
FLOUR & FEED,
buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best in the line. Our establishment enjoys a well-earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.
WE DEFY COMPETITION.
Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. [jan1.

The Howe Sewing Machines
ARE THE
OLDEST ESTABLISHED
OF ANY IN THE WORLD.
They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original inventor,
ELIAS HOWE Jr,
Since their first introduction 1846. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.
These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making stitch, also the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.
Those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would cordially invite those who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to,
SIBLEY & STOOPS,
Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia. Principal Office 28 South 6th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
sept9'68:1y.

Lumber,
FURNISHED AT THE
LOWEST RATES
AT DARRAGH'S,
feb 10:tf] Sharon, Pa.

Dry Goods.

SPRING STOCK.
CARPETS
Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.
M'CALLUM BROTH'S.
51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA
Have on hand
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.
From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.
WINDOW SHADES,
Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.
Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.
M'CALLUM BROS.
mar24:1y.

DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY.

We do not wish to alarm you, reader, but Dr. Wonderful, or any other man, has discovered a remedy that cures Consumption, when the lungs are not half consumed, in short, will cure all diseases whether of mind, body, or estate make men live forever, and leave death to play for want of work—and is designed to make our sublunary sphere a blissful paradise to which Heaven itself shall be but a side show. You have heard enough of that kind of humbuggery, and we do not wonder that you have by this time become disgusted with it. But when we tell you that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will POSITIVELY CURE the worst cases of Catarrh, we only assert that which thousands can testify to. Try it and you will be convinced. We will pay $500 REWARD for a case of Catarrh that we cannot cure.
Sold by most Druggists Everywhere.
PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS. Sent by mail, post paid, for SIXTY CENTS. Four packages for $2, or one dozen for $3. Send a 2 cent stamp for Dr. Sage's pamphlet on Catarrh. Address the proprietor,
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Buffalo, N. Y.
mar 3:3m

Farmers,
TRY THE
ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE,
It is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from
ALTA VELA.
Contains three per cent. of
AMMONIA!
An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble
Bone Phosphate of Lime,
Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a
COMPLETE MANURE.
The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it is a sufficience to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $50 per ton. Send for a pamphlet. Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company, 57 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT
Zingari Bitters.
A Safe Blood Purifyer,
A Splendid Tonic,
A Pleasant Beverage,
A CERTAIN CURE
AND
PREVENTATIVE OF DISEASES.
The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Egyptian Physician Dr. CHEOPSUS who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the ZINGARINI HERB—the most remarkable vegetable production of the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZITNGARI BITERS are composed, will cure
Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chroic Diarrhœa, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c., &c., &c.
In the prevention and cure of the above diseases, it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot,
F. RAHTER & CO.,
No 6, N. Front Street, Philadelphia.
Recommended by
Ex Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. William McSherry, and others, "
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

ED. FOERSTER,
DEALER IN
WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES
Floor & Table Oil Cloths, &c.
A very extensive assortment of all qualities of above goods will be kept constantly on hand and sold as low as the lowest.
WHOLESALE & RETAIL AT
No. 164 Smithfield St., near 6th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
A SPLENDID STOCK OF
TOYS & FANCY GOODS
Will be found in another department of the same house. mar17m

MILL FOR SALE.—We offer for sale our splendid SAW MILL, Property, in the village of Freedom. The Mill is new and built of the best material. We will sell below the real value, on terms to suit, in order to quit the business. To men of small capital this is a good chance for investment. Call on or address, C. H. BENTEL,
may18'69:] Freedom, Beaver Co., Pa.

NOTICE.
NEW BAKERY,
AT
J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,
Third street, Beaver, Pa.
JOS. M. REED,
Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accomodate them.
Fresh Bread,
Cakes,
Crackers,
Nuts,
&c., &c.
Confectionaries of all kinds
NO. 1. FLOUR,
Made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack or retail.
Jan. 6, 1869.

Miscellaneous.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.
Car Factory Buildings,
NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.
Stoves, Grate Fronts, Vendors & Summer Pieces,
CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.
LOOK AT THE PRICES!
FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE
RUBY.

No. 7. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	$14 00
No. 8. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven,	16.50
No. 9. Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven.	18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy,	10.25
" 2, " "	12.00
" 3, " "	17.00
" 4, " "	15.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy,	8.00
" 3, " "	10.00
" 4, " "	15.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 98, Grate 15½ inch,	$3.60
" 62, " 17 "	3.65
" 71, " 19 "	3.85
" 91, " 19 "	3.85
" 75, " 19 "	3.85
" 77, " 20 "	3.50
" 81, " 21 "	4.00
" 126, " 21½ "	4.75
" 5, " 21½ "	4.75
" 133, " 23½ "	15.40
" 78, " 23½ "	5.00

FENDERS.

No. 72, Plain Rod, Wide,	.75
" 73, " " Narrow,	.65
" 14, Fancy "	2.25
" 11, " without Rod,	2.75
" 23, Plain Rod,	2.00
" 22, Box, without Rod,	1.75
" 28, " "	1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled,	$1.35
" with Ornamental Centre,	1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.
TERMS, CASH.
oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

J. C. HAMMOND,
Dealer in
Flour, Feed, and Grain,
ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)
Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.
CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR,
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,
constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient
Wooden Pump,
the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela
GUANO OR PHOSPHATE
on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.
I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.
Jan 20-'68 All Goods Delivered Free. J. C. HAMMOND

WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
WALL PAPER.
The largest and cheapest stock of Wall Paper in Beaver County.
BOOKS,
BOOKS,
BOOKS.
A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.
Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,
ON HAND.
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
STATIONERY,
An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.
We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated Foley's Gold Pen,
for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to see them before purchasing.
We are the Agent for this County for Ryder's Photograph Marriage Certificate. The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Matters Secured Government for sale at Publishers' prices.
We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH.
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.
ALSO—
On hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.
J. F. PRICE,
Dec31 Broadway, New Brighton
FAIRBANKS

STANDARD
SCALES
of all kinds
ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.
COPYING PRESSES,
IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.,
108 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh.
SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY.
apr7:6m.os.

BREAD! BREAD!
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he is still engaged in the Baking business at his old stand, on Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. He warrants that nothing is used in his bakery to make white bread out of dark flour. Persons leaving their orders at his bakery will be supplied at their houses daily if so desired with the best of bread, &c. J. G. YOUNG.
apr14:3mos.

10,000 AGENTS WANTED To sell THE AMERICAN YEAR BOOK for 1869. It contains just the information which every body needs hundreds of times a year, and sells with unparalleled rapidity, even among those who call and look at a subscription book. It is unapproachable. In an advertisement to give any adequate idea of the immense amount and variety of information in it. The book itself must be seen and examined to get properly appreciated. Nearly every family will buy it, and it will be found almost as great a necessity among all classes as the daily or weekly newspaper. Send for circulars and full information. G. D. CASE & CO., Publishers, Hartford, Conn.; Cincinnati, O., & Chicago, Ill. may5:6w

SELECT MISCELLANY.

A BANK PORTER'S DAUGHTER.

She was kneeling with the letter between her fingers, gazing into the slowly dying embers, when a low sound struck her ear which thrilled every nerve in her body with sudden terror, and paralyzed for a moment or two every faculty save that of listening. The sound she had heard was the crackling of a loose plank on the landing immediately below that on which the bank porter's rooms were situated. It was a sound that had been familiar to her ears for the last half dozen years. Her father had often talked about having the plank properly fastened, but it had never been done. On one point Martha was as positive as she was of her own existence, that the plank never cracked except when some one walked across it. Whose foot was it that pressed just now? That was the question she put to herself in breathless terror. She a lone girl in that weird old house, and the time an hour after midnight. She turned pale and set her face and eyes on the street door, expecting momentarily to see it opened from without. She was listening as she had never listened before for a repetition of the sound that so startled her. But all was silence as of the grave. She could hear the straining beat of her own heart.

At the end of a minute, that had seemed as long as an ordinary hour, she rose slowly, and as if mechanically, to her feet. On the table was an unlighted candle and a box of matches. She struck a match and lighted the candle. Then with the candlestick held aloft in her right hand, and with the left pressing against her beating heart, she slowly crossed the floor. She hesitated for a moment when she reached the door, and the uplifted candlestick trembled in her hand. Then, with a sudden burst of resolution, turned the handle and flung the door wide open, and saw before her two masked figures, who, unheard by her, had crept up the carpeted stairs.

She had scarcely time to say, "Who are you?" before they sprang at her. Her light was dashed to the floor; their arms were wound round her and held her like a vice; and a stern voice whispered in her ear—

"Make the slightest noise and you are a dead woman. Do as you are told and no harm shall befall you." As if to add emphasis to the words, Martha, with a shudder felt the cold barrel of a pistol pressed against her forehead.

"Only release me and tell me what it is you want me to do."

Her voice sounded strange in her own ears.

"Let go of her and strike a light," said one to the other.

The second one did as he was told, and the one who seemed to be the leader, so far followed his companion's example as to take his arms from around Martha, and to release her merely by a firm grip of her wrists.

Beware!" he said sternly. "Do not attempt to deceive us or to play off any tricks upon us." The click of his pistol finished the sentence more forcibly than any words could have done.

As soon as the candle was lighted, Martha had an opportunity of examining her captors more closely. Their faces were covered by crape veils, in which were cut holes for eyes and mouth. They were dressed in two uniform suits of dark gray, almost like prison dress, and were shod with some material that deadened the sound of their footsteps.

Through all Martha's terror a vivid feeling of wonder was at work in her mind as to the means by which those two unknown men had obtained admission into the bank. She could only conclude that they had crept in, unseen by any one, and afterwards secreted themselves in one of the empty rooms below stairs; although how such a thing could have been understood by her father, whose daily careful examination of the premises was well known to her, was a mystery which just now she was unable to fathom.

Not much time was allowed her for surmise; a remark from the second man recalled her thoughts to the scene before her.

"Here's a bunch of keys!" he cried, "Most likely these are what we want first of all."

"Whose keys are these, and what do they open?" asked the man who was holding Martha.

"They are my father's keys," said Martha, "and they open the different rooms and places down stairs."

"Do they open the cellar and the strong box in which the money is kept?"

"One of them is the key of the door at the top of the stairs leading down to the cellar. The key of the door at the bottom of the stairs and the key of the strong box are not there."

"In whose possession are those keys?"

"One pass key is in the possession of Mr. Jeremiah Wangshaw; the other is in possession of Mr. Hosea. No one can obtain admission to the cellar during their absence."

"You will oblige us by accompanying us down stairs and pointing out which keys open certain doors."

Still holding her by the wrists, but in other respects acting with perfect politeness towards her, one of the masked men conducted Martha down the wide old staircase till they reached the ground floor of the bank, the second man following closely behind. As they went down the lowest flight of stairs, Martha was startled to see a third masked figure—a woman, this time, and clothed in a gray mantle from head to foot—who lighted their downward progress with a slender ray from a lantern in her hand. They halted for a moment at the foot of the stairs.

"Is it not possible," said the leader to Martha, "that the pass key of one or both the brothers Wangshaw may be locked up in the desk of their private office?"

"It is possible, but not very likely," answered Martha.

"Still, we may as well ascertain whether such is the case or not."

At the leader's command, Martha pointed out the key which opened the door of the private office, and then the desk at which the brothers generally sat, one facing the other.

A small jet of gas, commonly made use of for melting sealing wax, was now lighted—a greater light might have betrayed them to some passer-by in the street,—a bag containing a number of house breaking implements, swathed in flannel, was next produced, and after five minutes' careful examination by the second man of the two implements selected by him from the rest, the desks of the brothers were forced open and their contents laid bare. Their was no key in either of them. A very brief examination sufficed to convince the leader of that fact. With a muttered oath he turned away.

"Five minutes' honest labor lost," he said. "We must now try the gentle persuasive power of our flannel-cloth friends here. I have never yet known them to fail."

Then, still holding Martha by the hand, he led the way out of the office and along the corridor that led to the heavy oaken door, thickly studded with iron bolts, which opened on the flight of stairs by which access was had to the cellar. As before, he requested Martha to point out the proper key, and as before, Martha complied. Further than this the keys would not aid them. The door yielded readily, falling back of its own accord as the bolts were withdrawn, and revealing a gloomy flight of stone stairs, ending in an iron door. Motioning his second to keep a watchful eye on Martha, the leader took the lantern and descended the steps. He reappeared in a couple of minutes, and led the way back to the private office without a word. Once there, he turned and spoke to Martha.

"I must compliment you on your sensible conduct in this affair," he said. "Now, however, you must be left to your own reflections for a while. Excuse me if, before I go, I put it out of your power to frustrate my designs, and make a prisoner of you for the next few hours. What has to be done shall be done with as much regard for your own comfort as possible under the circumstances. *Chevreuils*, the cord."

The last sentence was addressed to the masked woman, who up to this time had been a mere looker-on. Now, however, she started into sudden activity.

In obedience to a sign from the leader, she placed Martha with her back to a large iron pillar which supported the roof of the office. From some hidden pocket she next produced a coil of long, thin cord, and with it proceeded to tie Martha firmly to the pillar. Her arms were left at liberty to the last. When all else was done, they were fastened together at the wrists with a band of stroog woven stuff, which held them as firmly as if they had been bound with iron.

"To have fastened your arms down to your sides for a couple of hours would have been a refinement of cruelty of which, in your case, I have no wish to be guilty," said the Gradison of house breakers. "One little point still remains. You must give me your word that you will not cry out or call in any way for assistance; otherwise, I shall be under the unpleasant necessity of gagging you. If you give your word, I have sufficient confidence in your to believe you will keep it. How say you? Is your tongue to be made a prisoner or not?"

"I give you my word not to cry out or create any alarm by calling for help," said Martha, after a few moments silent thought.

"That is enough. I trust you."

As before stated, the room in which the girl was confined was the private office of the Wangshaw Brothers. It was a comfortable room. The floor was covered with a faded Turkey carpet, and the old-fashioned mahogany fittings were almost black with age. The only light at present was that given by the small gas jet before mentioned. It was just sufficient to enable Martha to make out the familiar features of the room. She began to breathe more freely as soon as she was left alone.

The first shock to her nerves was a severe one; but when she saw no real harm was intended her so long as she obeyed the orders of her captors, her composure had quickly returned; and now a warm flush of hope ran thro' her at the thought that there was just a faint possibility of escape. But she found, when she tried to free herself from her bonds, that she had underrated the skill of the woman who had tied her to the pillar. She was as absolutely helpless as a child of a year old would have been under similar circumstances. Again and again, with desperate energy, she struggled to free herself; but the sole result, as it seemed, was to make her bonds faster than before. It is true that her arms were partly at liberty, but her wrists were so firmly tied together as to render her hands completely useless. The last flicker of hope died out in her heart, and she resigned herself with patience to her fate. She had little fear that the burglars would succeed in reaching the secret golden safe of Wangshaw Brothers. Before they could touch a single sovereign they must force open two iron doors of immense strength. These doors Martha had been always taught to look upon as impregnable; and she smiled to herself to think how utterly futile the efforts of the two masked men would be. She knew nothing of these modern improvements in the science of house breaking which would seem to make light of the strongest safes that can possibly be constructed.

When Martha had fully made up her mind that it was impossible for her to escape, she went to calculating how long her imprisonment was to last. It was now about half-past 1 a. m., and at ten Will Tarrford would be here to spend his Chrismas day at the bank. If not set at liberty before that time—and she could hardly hope to do so, seeing that the burglars would require some time to get clear away after leaving the bank—she might calculate on being released on arrival of her sweetheart. He would naturally be surprised on finding his summons unanswered, and an alarm would be raised, and finally she, Martha, would be discovered and set at liberty. But eight hours and a half of imprisonment—and such imprisonment!—was a long and dreadful time to look forward to.

This thought was still in her head when the masked woman came gliding noiselessly into the office, with the intention of seeing that her prisoner was safe. The readjustment of a knot satisfied her.

"You have been trying to escape, and you have found that you cannot," she said as she turned to go. "Take my advice, and rest quietly. At such a time as this we do not stick at trifles."

"What can the woman be?" asked Martha of herself. "What a strange thing for a female to be mixed up with such an affair."

More dreary minutes passed; how many she could not have told. She was dreadfully cramped, and the cord by which she was fastened seemed biting into her very flesh. All ordinary thoughts were being granully swallowed up in a pain that, with every minute was becoming more unbearable. It was all she could do to refrain from crying aloud. She bit her lip in agony, and moaned below her breath, but there was none to hear her.

Suddenly, when her torture was the sharpest, there flashed into her brain a thought so startling, so unexpected, that for a moment every pain was deadened in the rush of utter surprise with which it overwhelmed her. There had been revealed to her at one glance a sure and speedy mode of escape. She stood for a moment almost breathless, trying to steady her brain. Yes; there it was before her very eyes, a sure and speedy mode of escape, but a painful one, indeed; but still one that must be carried out at all costs to herself. She was in torture already, and that other torture which she must undergo for the sake of liberty might be sharper, perhaps, but it would soon be over. But she would not take time to argue the point, lest her courage should fail her. She would put herself to the immediate proof.

The pillar to which Martha was tied was within a yard of the desk that had been broken open. Close to the edge of the desk was the upright gas-pipe from which sprang the small jet, a light, of which mention has already been made. By stretching out her arms Martha could reach this jet. She could do more than that—she could hold her wrists over it and let the flame burn away the band by which they were fastened together; and her hands once at liberty, the rest would follow.

This was the method of escape that had flashed across her brain, and she now proceeded to put it into operation. She drew in her breath and locked her teeth, and pushed out her hands with a quick movement, and so held them while the jet flame played on her wrists and on the band that held them together. She shut her eyes involuntarily, and her eyebrows came together in a frown of agony. The tiny jet played lightly upon the band that held her fast, which presently burst into a flame. Even then she did not falter. Her arms might have been of steel so fixed and rigid were they, so strenly was she bent on accomplishing the thing she had set herself to do. In a few moments—moments that seemed hours—the blazing ligature gave way, curling itself quickly back like a burning serpent, her hands were free, and they fell helpless to her side. She gave utterance to a long sigh—a sigh that was half a sob; then her chin dropped on her breast, and for a little while she knew nothing. Martha's return to her senses was quickened by the pain from which she was still suffering. After one bewildered glance around she came back to a full knowledge of her true situation, and of the peril that was still before her. With a great effort of will, she pulled herself together; and despite of pain she began with quick and nimble fingers to unloosen one of the knots in the cord by which she was fastened. This offered no longer opposition to her efforts; and the first knot unloosened the rest quickly followed. In two minutes more Martha Backhouse was a free woman.

A deep, silent thanksgiving went up from her heart as the fold of the chord dropped to the floor. She was so cramped by her bonds that for a little while she was unable to move. She stood thinking, as well as the torture she was in would allow her to think. Hitherto she had no thought except how to free herself; but now that act was accomplished, what ought her next move to be? She was still far from being out of peril; the masked woman might be back any moment and discover all. In that case would her life be worth a moment's purchase? Evidently the first to do, if such a thing were possible, was to make her escape from the bank without alarming the thieves in the bullion cellar.

The next thing was to raise an alarm, and endeavor to effect their capture before they had time to get clear away with their booty. If only these two great objects could be accomplished. The thought thrilled her through and through. She stooped and took off her shoes without as much noise as would have frightened a mouse. Then she stood listening a moment with all her senses on the alert. There was a noise of voices, broken, faint and hollow, with now and then a dull, solid thud, like the muffled blow of some heavy instrument.

They were still in the cellar, then, and their task was as yet unaccomplished. Step by step, and silent as a shadow, she crept out of the office, and so along the passage leading to the cellar stairs, the light reflected on the opposite wall of the corridor, betrayed where the nefarious work was still going on. Toward this light Martha now crept with stealthy swiftness. When she had reached the foot of it, she stood for a moment and listened. Then keeping her body well out of sight she protruded her head within the line of light and looked. Her gaze went down the stone staircase and into the cellar.

The iron door at the foot of the stairs had been forced open, and the thieves were now busy with the great iron safe itself. Various housebreaking instruments were scattered about the floor. One of the men was busy with a crow-bar, swathed in flannel, trying to force open one of the doors of the safe. The other man was busy drilling holes in another door with a strange looking implement, the like of which Martha had never seen before. The woman was lighting these operations with a lamp held aloft in one of her hands. All three were standing with their backs to the staircase.

Martha's eyes took in the picture at a glance. There was one thing, besides which they took in, to wit; the bunch of keys with which she had opened the door at the top of the stairs. The bunch of keys was now lying on the landingmat the bottom of the stairs, close to the iron door.—Could she but obtain possession of it she saw not only a way of escape for herself but a way by which the thieves might be caught in their own trap. But to obtain possession of the keys without disturbing the thieves was the one difficult thing to do.

There was only one mode of obtaining them and that was to fetch them. But to do this unseen and unheard, seemed at the first glance utterly impossible. At the second glance it seemed a little more feasible but still a dangerous thing to do. Nevertheless she made up her mind that it must be attempted.

Fortunately the door at the foot of the stairs had not been pushed quite back to the wall, in consequence of which its bulk intercepted part of the light held by the woman, so that that portion of the landing which was behind the door lay in deep shadow, and this shadow extended itself in a narrow strip from the bottom of the stairs to the top. It was down this strip of darkness, herself a moving shadow, that Martha began to glide on her dangerous errand. Fortunately her dress was a dark one, and her feet were unshod. Her sole chance of safety lay in the fact of the three people below stairs being so intently occupied that they would neither see nor hear her; and Martha judged that they were so occupied because for the last few minutes conversation had almost entirely ceased. The grand crisis of their labors was evidently at hand. With her back and hands pressed to the wall so as to keep herself in as small a place as possible, and with the skirts of her dress kept close about her, Martha began to move slowly down stairs. Her face was very white, but filled with a fine resolution. From her present position the inmates of the cellar were not visible to her, but both her eyes and ears were painfully on the alert, and they told her so far everything was safe. By an inch at a time, as it seemed, and so slow that her advance was almost imperceptible, Martha kept descending steadily. In all there were fifteen stairs to go down; she had counted them many a time, and as each one was now cleared and left behind her heart gave a little extra throb, and she felt that by so much nearer completion, and that by so much had her danger become more imminent. When a dozen stairs had been passed in safety she paused a moment or two in her progress. The beating of her heart sounded so unnaturally loud and strange in her ears that she was afraid those in the cellar would hear it too. But in a little while her heart grew stiller, her fainting resolution revived, and she moved onward again. Thirteen. Fourteen. Fifteen.

The first part of her task was over. She stood at the foot of the stairs, the iron door close behind her, the bunch of keys within a half yard of her feet. The next difficult thing to do was to pick up the keys, which were threaded on a steel ring, without being heard by the thieves. She was just on the point of stooping to make the attempt when the woman inside the cellar spoke.

"You must do without me a minute

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Penna., June 2, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

THE War Department, at Washington, is said to be in doubt as to the possibility of maintaining peace with the Indians on the Plains of the great West. Much depends upon the rapidity with which the spring supplies are sent forward; and they are being shipped by the quartermasters as rapidly as transportation can be furnished to the Northern and North-western Stations.

SECRETARY Boutwell has in contemplation the appointment of Doctress Mary E. Walker to a position in Alaska. Leading members of the Woman's Rights League say that it is important for the success of their cause that Doctress Walker should have an appointment as far away as possible from civilization, and they therefore approve of giving her a place in Alaska.

THE National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met at the St. Nicholas Hotel in N. Y. on Friday, Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania, in the chair. A large number of delegates were present from different States. The principal subject discussed at the meeting was the impending elections at the South, and measures were adopted to aid the Union men in the election about to take place in Virginia.

GEN. DIX, our late Minister to France, has taken a formal leave of that Court and is about to return to the United States. Mr. Washburne has arrived in Paris and presented his credentials to the Emperor's Court. The complimentary addresses on the occasion were of a very gratifying character and give fresh assurances that the amicable relations heretofore existing between the two governments are not likely soon to be disturbed.

IT is reported in New York, by well-informed persons, that the Spanish Government will soon issue a decree requesting that all citizens of the realm or colonies residing in foreign countries, who may own property in Cuba, shall within a stated period register their names with the nearest Consul, and take the oath of allegiance to the mother country. A failure to comply with the order will render all such property liable to seizure.

MAJ. WOODFORD, of Mississippi, on Friday last, had an interview with President Grant, stating that if the disfranchising clause, test oath and militia clauses of the Constitution be submitted separately to a vote of the people it would unquestionably be adopted. The President expressed satisfaction with the state of affairs in Mississippi, but said no election would be ordered there until after the election in Virginia. The objectionable features of the Constitution, however, would be separately submitted.

THE Receipts at the Treasury from Customs and Internal Revenue sources have been favorable for the past month so far, and will make the reduction of the debt even greater than already stated. The duties on imports to the 27th ult., amount to about $13,000,000 in gold, while those from Internal Revenue are near $17,000,000, paper, and were increasing heavily during the remainder of the month. The disbursements for the month are estimated at $20,000,000; showing a decrease of some ten millions of dollars.

AT Washington city, during Sunday last, the graves of the Union dead, near that city, were decorated with flowers. Several sermons were preached in churches, appropriate to the occasion. A large number of the persons at cemetries were in the afternoon scattered by a rain and hail storm which, though of not more than half an hour's duration, did considerable damage. In the northern suburbs the wind blew over several buggies, slightly injuring the occupants. One or two houses were unroofed. A small frame tenement, in which four men had taken refuge, parted at the top and fell to the ground. One of the party was badly injured.

A COMMITTEE of Reformed Presbyterian Synod, now in session, at Newburg, on May 28th, recommended that resolutions be passed deploring the fact that as a nation the United States has steadfastly refused any acknowledgment of the authority of God; deploring the astounding growth of political corruption, and affirming that this irreligion of the nation finds expression in the Constitution of the United States. The resolutions also declare that such a Constitution cannot be accepted and approved by any Christian people without sin. They also denounce the holding of the sessions of Congress on the Sabbath—as they sometimes do—and the continual desecration of that day by the Postoffice Department.

ALL applications for additional bounty are now being rapidly arranged and disposed of at the Department in Washington. The great press of business thrown upon this office by laws relating to bounties for service in the late war has been materially lessened, and things appear to be going on smoothly. Where heirs of deceased soldiers apply for bounty the case—if the papers are correct—is now settled in a few days, where, in corresponding cases, a few years ago, the applicant was kept waiting for months and even years. Where a soldier applies for his own bounty the case, if properly presented, is disposed of in two or three weeks—a matter which, until lately, has required six months, or, in some cases, three or four years time. When there is delay in the matter, now, the applicant may rest assured the evidence is insufficient, or there is something wrong in the making and filling up of the papers for the application.

—J. W. Campbell, of Covington, Ky., makes affidavit that his testimony before a United States grand jury, in December last, procuring an indictment against tobacco manufacturers, was false, and that he had been influenced by threats and inducement held out by government detectives.

The Rhode Island House of Representatives passed, Wednesday last, nearly unanimously, a resolution that the General Assembly looks in high esteem the administrative ability of His Excellency, Governor Ambrose E. Burnside, retains unimpaired the confidence in his courage, patriotism and loyalty, and holds in grateful remembrance the self-sacrificing gallantry of the officers and soldiers of Rhode Island during the formidable rebellion.

Large emigration from Canada is flowing into Kansas, and great numbers of the new comers are settling along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Gen. Wyndam, commander of Her Majesty's forces in British North America, in company with P. S. Stevenson, General Freight Agent of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and S. T. Webster of Chicago, General Agent of the National Steamship Company of Liverpool, are purchasing lands at Manhattan, Kansas, of the National Land Company.

THE Third Illinois District Congressional Convention met at Freeport on Wednesday last to nominate a successor to the Hon. E. B. Washburne. Nearly every county delegation was instructed to vote for its special candidate, and the balloting continued throughout the day until after making the two hundred and fifty-first ballot, at six o'clock the Convention adjourned to meet at half past seven. It was thought that a new candidate, in the person of Hon. John H. Adams, of Freeport, will be brought forward with a good prospect of nomination.

THE Convention of Colored Men, of Virginia, in session at Richmond, adjourned on Friday last, after adopting resolutions requesting General Canby to give colored men representation upon the benches of the Courts, urging Republican voters to vote for the Constitution framed by the late Covention, pledging the Covention to support the Wells ticket, thanking the people of the North for their benevolence in furnishing means for the education of colored children in the South, and hailing the appointment of General Canby with joy.—Dr. Harris, the colored candidate for Lieutenant Governor, addressed the body and expressed his suspicion that some of the white Republican voters intended striking his name from the ticket on account of his color.

THE Political campaign in Virginia is assuming a very warm and active shape. Both parties are confident. It is conceded that the constitution will be ratified by a large majority; and the separate clauses will be defeated. The Conservative party say that the reopening of the registration will add thousands of white votes to the lists; that they will get many negro votes as well as white votes; and that the negro vote has been largely decreased by the emigration of that class both South and North. They also claim that the conservative party represents the true business and commercial policy of Virginia, and base their hopes of success on these reasons. The Wells party—or regular Republicans, as they call themselves—claim that Walker will get few or no negro votes; that the label "Conservative Republican," will not deceive them; that Wells will get a large white, and that a very large portion of the extreme rabid secession element, who refuse to countenance suffrage under any circumstances, will not vote at all, but permit the election to go by default. They anticipate the success of Wells by from ten thousand to fifteen thousand majority.

GREAT BRITAIN is about to receive some trouble from her colonists. We notice that a preamble and resolution were introduced in the House of Assembly, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, which speaks of the forcible change of the Constitution of that province without the consent of its people and in opposition to their wishes. It says even inquiry into their grievances has been refused, and they now occupy the position of a degraded people; that the Union with the Canadian Provinces has resulted in financial disaster and opposition; and that their principal commercial trade has been, and always will be, with the United States. Therefore, believing the Imperial Parliament has been imposed upon by false representations, and that the free people of the British Isles will not persist in keeping that heretofore loyal colony in a hated Union with the Canadian Provinces, they resolved that an humble address be presented to the Queen, asking the restorations of their beloved institutions; or that they be absolved from further allegiance to the British throne; and thus be enabled, as a free people, to adopt such political institions as they deem most conducive to their happiness and prosperity.

ON Wednesday last Secretary Boutwell had a balance of ninety millions of gold in the U. S. Treasury, belonging to the Government, and twenty-three millions on deposit. He also has thirteen millions of currency. The receipts from internal revenue were larger on that day than they had been for several months previous, amounting to one million six hundred thousand dollars. The revenues will be imminently increased during the next month on account of the paying in of the income tax, now due. The attempt of England to depreciate U. S. Bonds and Stocks, by increasing her rates of interest, has been completely check-mated by the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury, in buying up two million dollars worth per week, with our surplus gold. On first receipt of the news from Europe of the action of the Bank of England in increasing the rate of interest—coupled with the declaration that it would be increased to 20 per cent., if necessary to break down U. S. stocks—had the effect to cause an advance of four or five per cent. in the price of gold in our market; and caused our bonds to decline in the same ratio; but the prompt action of the Secretary counteracted this, and gold is now as far below, as it had risen above the standard on receipt of the European news. The decline caused in Europe by the movement, has also been recovered, and U. S. securities are now sought with greater avidity, than they were before the action of the Bank of England. Thus John bull has been foiled in an attempt to crush American credit at home and abroad.

THE ALABAMA TROUBLE.

The Messrs. Laird, who built and fitted out the Rebel Pirate Ship, Alabama, has recently written out and published a letter in the London *Times*, in which they claim that the building of that vessel was done in the way of business, and free of concealment. It was known to the government of Great Britain and to the public, and with the knowledge of the American Minister. This vessel was meant for war purposes, and intended for the use of the Confederate Government. It was notorious that no haste nor secrecy was observed in any of the operations. Had there been anything illegal in the building or fitting out of the ship, ample time and opportunity existed for the government to seize her, and the officers of the Custom House were informed on the 21st of July that she was ready for sea and might leave at any hour she pleased. No attempt was made to detain her, though Passmore and others made affidavits that men were enlisted to serve on her. They take the ground that the contract entered into for building the ship was not at variance with the laws of England, the opinion of the English people or practice of foreign nations. They quote written opinions of Mellish, Q. C.; Mr. Kemplay and Sir Hugh Cairns, of February, 1863, which they allege support their position, and go to show that the Alabama left Birkenhead unarmed, and went to the Azores, to which men and armes were sent from other ports.

The *Standard*, of the 27th ult., says of Lairds' letter that it is a clear charge of negligence against the government. But whatever England's offense may have been, it is outdone one hundred fold by the wilful and wanton offenses of the United States against England, and any settlement will leave a heavy balance against the States. England's obligations were broken for the North as well as the South. The Americans were equally guilty of a breach of international obligations in the case of the Fenian drillings and organizations.

The *Star*, of the same date, thinks Lairds' letter aggravates the action of the British Government, besides the obligations of the Government to prevent all risk from the issuing forth of the Alabama. The ship was known as destined to prey upon American commerce. Further obligations are raised by the fact that the Alabama was built and pierced for guns, and to accommodate a war crew, facts reported by British Custom House officers, as also that she was really intended for war purposes. This knowledge obviously devolved upon the Government the duty of making the foreign enlistment act go as far as possible in this case. There is good reason to suspect that the act would have gone far enough if a hearty effort had been made to stretch its provisions honestly and extend its purpose to the case.

The Sick and Maimed Soldiers.

Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin was serenaded by a large number of the citizens of Harrisburg, on Monday night, and in the course of his remarks in response to the compliment, said:

"Let us stand by our government—the most beneficient ever given to mankind. Let us remember with satisfaction the great charity under which this old Commonwealth has gathered up the indigent orphans and fed, and clothed, and educated them. The blessing of Heaven must rest upon a people who do so much for suffering humanity. Before I leave you, however, let me say something more. Allow me to say, that with all your charity, this great and wealthy and prosperous people have done nothing for the soldier. Every maimed soldier who begs for a living is a standing monument of your ingratitude. Every man that went to the front—all were assured that their wives and their children should be maintained in their absence; and living, sick and maimed, they should be maintained as soldiers and not as paupers. That pledge has not been redeemed. I will not be here at the next election, but I ask you to pledge me that you will not vote for any man to represent you that will not take from the public treasury enough to maintain every Pennsylvania soldier who may need it, like a gentleman and soldier—not like a beggar. The soldier who periled his life to maintain the Republic while you remained at home in ease, and comfort and luxury, deserves the support of the Commonwealth from those who enjoy the fruits of his hard earned victories."

A CLEVELAND paper has discovered "one of the finest mathematical geniuses of the age" in "a plain homespun farmer, having little in his personal appearance or surroundings to distinguish him from an ordinary tiller of the earth," and who lives in one of the rural townships of that county. This gentleman, Mr. J. N. Stockwell, of Brecksville, Ohio, has recently had a remarkable paper printed in the transactions of a scientific society, its title being "Remarks on the Secular Varieties of the Planetary Orbits." The contributions of the plain Ohio farmer have, it is said, already excited the deep interest of prominent mathematicians both in the Eastern States and in Europe, and propositions that he has propounded for their consideration are still baffling the efforts of some of the most profound among them to confute.

THE Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says:

The Committee of Clerks appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to examine into the affairs of the printing division charged with the duty of ascertaining the most practical means of defeating the skill and ingenuity of counterfeiters. The Committee has decided on a method of preventing the alteration of the numbers on United States bonds and notes. The addition of one or more figures either before or after the original number is a common and easy mode of destroying the identy of the note or bond. It is proposed to print on that part of the bond where the number is placed a number of blue parallel lines, to be enclosed in brackets, and the whole figure is to be just large enough to admit the number.

THERE has been much grumbling over General Grant's appointments, and some of them may have provoked it; but the fact is not disputed that the current revenue since they were made shows a large increase over the corresponding weeks of last year. Now the taxes have not been increased; our political adversaries say that the country is not prosperous; and it will puzzle any one to account for the increased receipts into the Treasury on any other hypothesis than that of increased efficiency in the collection. We believe the income of the Government since Gen. Grant's inauguration has exceeded that of the corresponding period of last year by fully five millions of dollars; and that our National Debt has been reduced, over and above any reduction expected in the spring months of 1868, by fully ten millions. We submit these facts as full justification of the changes made by Gen. Grant.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PRESBYTERIANISM.

On Monday last the Old School Presbyterian General Assembly, after devotional exercises, received the Report of the committee on Finance, showing the receipts for the past year to be in excess of the expenditures $14,567. A committee was appointed to correspond with Southern Churches. The committee on Publications reported the number of issues of publications at two millions. The *Sabbath School Visitor* has a monthly circulation of 100,000. The receipts of the Publication Board are $14,226 above expenditures. It was resolved to extend the publication of tracts and evangelical books in the Spanish language. A resolution to carry the system of colportage to greater efficiency was adopted. Also, a resolution to supply Ministers, who are unable to purchase, with publications, was adopted. The Grand Army of the Republic were requested not to decorate graves on the Sabbath day. A discount is to be allowed on all school books for congregational purposes. The entire report of the publication Board was adopted. There are one hundred and three churches in assembly—sixty-eight more than last year, and the contributions are sixteen per cent larger.

On Tuesday, Hon. Martin Ryerson, of New Jersey, offered a resolution deploring the existing state of feeling between this country and Great Britain, and exhorting all Presbyterians to pray to God to so enlighten and influence the understanding and hearts of the rulers and people that all matters and differences may be amicably settled. The resolution was so amended as to omit any reference to the possibility of a war, and passed. The Synod of Kansas was decreed to consist of the Presbyteries of Kansas, Smoky Hill and Humbolt. The committee on Foreign Missions reported the receipts four thousand seven hundred dollars less than the expenditures for the last year. A resolution was passed pledging the the Presbyteries to sustain the work. The clerk read the votes so far as known in the Presbyteries on the basis of reunion, as 36 in favor, and 107 against. The report was recommitted for correction.

On Wednesday, the committee on Board of Education made a favorable report on the Records of the Board and Executive Committee. A paper was received from the General Synod of the Reformed Church recommending a plan for a National Council of evangelical denominations of the United States for advisory measures to promote fraternal union and maintenance of common doctrines of the Christian Church, to be held in New York in October next. Referred to special committee. The committee on disabled Ministers, Fund reported receipts of the year at $32,762, the disbursements $28,620. Fifty Ministers, seventy-five widows and twelve families of Orphans have been relieved. A discussion then ensued favoring a reunion of the churches.

On Thursday, the Old School basis of reunion was reported, substantially, as follows:

1st. The Old and New Testaments are accepted as the rule of Faith.

2d. The Westminster Confession and Catechism, slightly modified as far as regards civil law, is adopted as a full and accurate interpretation of Holy Writ.

3d. The United Church is to accept the Presbyterian form of government.

4th. The United Church accepts the Psalmody and prescribes its use.

It is to be submitted to the several Presbyteries, and the total of their votes upon it sent to the next General Assemblies to be held in Pittsburgh the second Wednesday of November next; when if two-thirds be found favorable, the Assemblies shall act accordingly, and take necessary action to consolidate. The 24 Sunday in September is named as a day of prayer for the whole denomination. A concurrent declaration was also reported, giving all the ministers and churches the same standing in the United body as now, and says all imperfectly organized churches must become throughly Presbyterian within five years. The boundaries of Presbyteries are to be adjusted by the United General Assembly. The official record of the two branches are to be preserved but no rule or precedent shall be of authority unless approved by both bodies, or established by the united body, unless it affects the rights of property. The corporate rights of the two Assemblies are to be consolidated as far as practicable and the several Committees and Boards consolidated impartially. The Board of Publication of the United Churches, to revise editions so as to exclude invidious reflection. The Theological Seminaries now under Assembly control may be transferred to the care of one or more adjacent synods, and it shall be the duty of all judicatories, ministers and people of the united church to preserve peace, and, as far as is consistent with the convictions of duty, conform practice to the general custom of the church prior to the controversies which resulted in the separation.

On Friday, the plan for reunion was adopted; that is, to submit it to a vote of Presbyteries. This was all of any general interest that transpired.

On Saturday a committee was appointed to assist in the ceremonies of decorating soldiers graves. The committee on Domestic Missions reported a balance on hand of $48,348. The whole number of missionaries last year 516. A resolution was adopted presenting christian salutations to the Presbyterian churches of the Southern States, and hoping for a speedy union of the two bodies.

THE NEW SCHOOL ASSEMBLY

On Monday, the committee appointed to collate answers of Presbyteries to overtures for reunion reported that one hundred Presbyteries of that body had given their consent to reunion on the basis proposed by the Joint Committee of the Assembly last year, and four against. The greater part of the day was spent in arguments and reasons for a reunion. Some discussion arose on the subject of the treatment of the Chinese in California, in reference to Missions, when Elder Huber, of California, said the matter had been greatly exaggerated, and was by no means deserving of interference on the part of the general or state Government. The report on Missions was adopted.

On Tuesday, Rev. Dr. Darling read an overture from the Presbytery of Desmoins in reference to the dissolution of a church there. The committee answered that the church is dissolved, and the Assembly confirmed the report. The report of the committee on Sunday Schools recommends the Assembly to take the system under its patronage and through it to issue more liberally Sabbath Schools throughout the United States. A long afternoon session on Dr. Fisher's report on the Conference with other Presbyterian bodies. Delegates from the Old and New School, and from other bodies, met and unanimously agreed that the union was most desirable if the way was clear. The four points of uniting the foundation of reunion—the same as quoted above—were submitted for consideration.

The subject of holding a convention in New York next fall of all the evangelical churches was submitted to a special committee.

On Wednesday the committee on Ministerial Relief reported a layman has given $2,200 toward the proposed fund of $200,000 for the relief of the ministry, and recommended an annual collection for the same purpose; adopted. The committee on Home Missions reported a large proportion of immigration as protestant, and that this would always continue. They recommend church extension, increased efforts to christianize the Chinese residents of this country, the establishment of Missions in cities and reunion of Domestic Missions; adopted. The committee on Education reported the funds greatly short; three-fourths of the churches having failed, the last year, to make contributions. Some further business of minor import was had.

On Thursday, the report of the delegates on the Scotch and Irish churches was received, endorsing more friendly relations and closer correspondence with sister churches of the British Isles. The rest of the day was spent in the consideration of the subject of reunion.

A resolution for a joint committee of the two Assemblies to prepare and publish a reply to the Pope's letter of September 18th 1868, as to certain statements of the rules why his claims cannot be recognized, or be regarded as an expression of the sentiment of the Presbyterian church of the United States, was adopted. The resolutions of the Old School in reference to reunion, were announced. The joint committee on reunion and the Moderators of each Assembly were instructed to prepare a pastoral letter to churches on the subject of the ratification of the action of those bodies on the subject of reunion.

On Saturday the matter of uniting with other Presbyterian churches—the reception of delegates from the Bohemian church, with addresses and replies—the report of the committee on mileage showing a balance of $2,037 on hand, which is to be appropriated to expenses of delegates to Pittsburgh Assembly, next November—explaining the objects of the Christian Union Society—together with some other business of a local nature occupied the day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

—The Republicans of Kentucky have nominated E. Ramsey Wing for State Treasurer.

—The Unitarians and Universalists held there annual social reunions and festivals at Boston Friday last.

—Gen. Sheridan was present at Spring Grove, near Cincinnati, on Saturday last at the decoration of soldiers graves.

—The wife of Jacob Linxwelder committed suicide at Dayton, Ohio, Friday evening by opening a vein with a razor. She had been sick.

—The New York Custom House authorities seized on Friday morning a large amount of laces and silk goods, on a charge of being smuggled.

—On Thursday there was a tornado at Athens, O., which blew down the house and barn of Edward Mansfield, near that place, occasioning a loss of $10,000.

—A monument to confederate dead was unveiled at Battle Grove Cemetery, near Cynthiana, Ky., on Friday last, Col. W. C. Breckenridge delivering the oration.

—Arrangements have been completed by which officers attending the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at New York, can return free of cost.

—Geo. Truntun, colored, was hanged at Frederick, Md., on Friday, 28th, for the murder of an unknown white man on the 30th of January last near Point of Rocks.

—The returns of the Tennessee election indicate that the Conservative Republicans have elected their entire ticket, except the candidate for Chancellor. Smith, Radical, is undoubtedly elected.

—Mr. Babcock of Providence, R. I., bought the horses Pompey Payne and Dublin, at Cincinnati, on Friday last. For the former he is said to have paid from seven to ten thousand dollars and for the latter fifteen.

—The New York Sanitary Superintendent has directed an inquest to be held on the body of Mary Ann Dow Clark, whose sister suspects she was poisoned, a large amount of property being involved. The body has been disinterred.

—The storm which prevailed all Wednesday night and up to Friday morning, last did much damage to the crops, railroad tracks, etc., in many parts of the northwest, and more particular in the central part of Illinois.

—News from Shirley, Cloud county, Kansas, says four men out of a party of six buffalo hunters were killed by Indians on Monday, near White Rock, twenty four miles west of Shirley.

—The Kentucky Republican Convention met at Lexington, Thursday. Half the counties in the State were represented and about three hundred delegates present. The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment and equal rights for all men were demanded in the resolutions. A Central Committee of one from each Congressional District and two at large was appointed. E. Ramsey Wing was nominated for State Treasurer. The Convention adjourned.

—It is stated on the authority of United States District Attorney Pierepoint, from evidence furnished by the Spanish Consul, that the Quincy City was being fitted out as a privateer to prey on Spanish commerce, instead of transporting munitions of war or men. The counsel of the owner, Mr. McAndrews, has filed a claim to the ownership of the vessel with the Clerk of the United States District Court and lodged security for costs.

New Advertisements.

Assignees Notice of Appointment.—In the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Penn'a.: In the matter of John W. Cooper, of Beaver county, Pa., Bankrupt. No. 333 in Bankruptcy.

Western District of Penn'a, ss: At Greensburg, Westmoreland County, Pa., the 27th day of May, A. D. 1869. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of John W. Cooper, of Beaver Falls, in the county of Beaver, and State of Pa., within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own Petition by the District court of said District.

JAMES J. KENNEDY, Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of John McKinzy, late of Green township, Beaver county, Pa., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL NICHOLS, Administrator.

may28:6t

New Advertisements.

CASH BUYERS

WHOLESALE

WILL FIND A VERY LARGE AND

ATTRACTIVE STOCK

OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY - GOODS,

At Very

LOW PRICES,

Either by the yard, piece or package

AT

A. W. ERWIN & CO'S.

178 Federal Street, Allegheny

jun2:1y.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & COMPANY,

HAVE just received per Ocean Steamers Minnesota, Olinda, Russia, Iowa, City of London, and City of Baltimore, the largest assortment of most beautiful

CARPETS

CARPETS

CARPETS

Ever brought to this City, which they import directly from the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe, and consequently can offer at the very lowest rates. They call especial attention to the very low prices of Ingrain Carpets for all descriptions.

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTING, SHADES, &c

Oliver M'Clintock & Co.

23 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar24:1y

MEYRAN & SIEDLE,

Successors to

REINEMAN, MEYRAN & SIEDLE;

No. 43, Fifth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Gold and Silversmiths,

and dealers in

FINE JEWELRY,

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

Agency for all the best makes of

American Watches

SETH THOMAS' CLOCKS.

All kinds of watches carefully repaired and guaranteed. [may13:1y

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL,

DRAINAGE PIPE,

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY TOPS,

For Sale at Manufacturer's Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 3, 1869.

may12:6m

Miscellaneous.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers his House and Lot for sale. The house is a frame weatherboarded one and a half story high, and contains seven rooms. Also, a good stable on the building lot. The house is new and in good repair. The lot is 100 by 40 feet. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further particulars, inquire of J. H. Linfield at the Beaver Argus Office, Beaver.

May 26, 1869:2.

Union Agricultural Works,

Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.

A. B. SMITH & Co,

Patentees, Proprietors and Manufacturers of

IMPROVED PATENT MOWER AND REAPER.

" " THRESHER & SEPARATOR.

" " SORGHUM EVAPORATOR.

Railway Powers; Hay-Rakes, Farm, Cider and Cane Mills; Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters, and Dog Churning Power.

Repairing of above; Also, Engine and Machine Repairing done at short notice.

Our Mower has been in circulation now in this section, for several years, and is too well known to require puffing, and we challenge deadly competition with any machine in the market: and further, we make the following proposition, viz:

If any Farmer, in Beaver County, has a piece of grass or hard or tangled that other machines have failed to mow it, and he thinks it cannot be cut by a machine we will go at his expense and cut the Grass, and if we fail therein, we will forfeit the sum of Fifty Dollars ($50).

may26:3ms. A. B. SMITH & Co.

NOTICE—LIME.

To builders, masons, bricklayers and plasterers, get your lime at the

MONITOR LIME KILNS,

Vanport, and save time and money. It is the very best Lime, as it is slackger and will make more mortar; and there is no waste to it. We burn none but the best stone and it is burned just right; the coal is not mixed with the stone to burn, so that there is no ashes or clinker in it.

Brick layers need not stir it or run it off to make mortar, which will save a good deal of time.

You can always get it fresh—red hot if you want it—and in

LARGE LUMPS.

Refer to all who have used it. Those parties interested in other kilns speak against it and try to sell an inferior article at the same price. Call and see it, try same.

Lime delivered promptly to order at

Reasonable Rates

by railroad, river or wagons. Send orders to the Monitor Lime Kilns, or to

W. J. DUNN,

may 18:6m Beaver Post Office.

BRADBURY PIANOS

A Triumphant Success!!

The following persons use Bradbury Pianos in their families: Bishop Simpson, Bishop Janes, Bishop Thomson, of the M. E. Church, Theodore Tilton, the lecturer, poet and editor, Robert Bonner, editor of the New York Ledger, Mrs. U. S. Grant has just purchased one for her reception room, also Chief Justice Chase, and Vice Admiral Porter of the U. S. Navy.

The Bradbury Pianos excells in power, purity, richness, equality of tone and especially in its beautiful singing qualities. Theodore Tilton says, "to ask me how I like my piano is like asking me how I like one of my children."

I will sell these fine instruments at exceedingly Reduced Prices. Call and see me before you purchase a Piano.

SMITH CURTIS,

Agent for Beaver county and Principal of Beaver Public School. [May19:4t.

MOWERS and REAPERS.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR

"THE EXCELSIOR,"

OR ORIGINAL DROPPER,

Acknowledged by farmers everywhere to have no superior as a Mower, nor equal as a Reaper. Also,

THE "WORLD"

The great Cut Gear machine which has created a revolution in Mowers, and all intelligent farmers unite with us in pronouncing it the best. It will run lighter, look better and last longer by twenty years than any other machine made. Come to HEADQUARTERS, where both these machines were first introduced to farmers in Western Pennsylvania. Farmers from adjoining counties should see us before purchasing from local agents as we offer them

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO BUY NOW.

W. W. KNOX,

137 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

may 19:6w.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING

NEW and FRESH GOODS.

THEIR STOCK

consists of a Full Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HATS & CAPS,

Boots and Shoes!

NOTIONS IN GREAT VARIETY.

FARMERS AND MECHANICS TOOLS

all kinds Builders

HARDWARE.

NAILS PURCHASED BY 100 KEGS, AND FOR SALE AS LOW AS CAN BE BOUGHT IN PITTSBURGH.

All Sizes of

Window - Glass,

PAINTS,

Linseed Oil,

WHITE LEAD,

COLORED PAINTS

DRY AND IN OIL,

Cleveland White Lime,

CEMENT, &c.

A full assortment of

GROCERIES,

BACON & LARD,

FLOUR

of different grades delivered and

WARRANTED

We buy no inferior goods, but keep the best quality.

[may19:1y.

Miscellaneous.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES.

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,

Feed, Grain, &c., &c.

Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may12:1y.

Wall Paper

For Spring of 1869.

At No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large stock of new and elaborate designs of Paper Hangings, suited for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls and Chambers, together with goods of the Lowest Cost, now opening, and to which constant additions will be made. All to be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

mar17:6m.

BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.

No. 52 St. Clair Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Are selling out their stock of

HOOP SKIRTS AT COST.

CORSETS at 75 cts, worth $1.

Figured P. K's. for 50 cts. worth $1.

Plaid Flannel for 38 cts., worth 37½

A lot of soiled blankets at $3.50 worth $5.

A lot of remnants for Children's dresses, cheap.

A FINE STOCK OF FANCY SILKS.

Gray Poplins, Plaid Poplinetts.

52 St. Clair, now Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

Dec. 10: may5.

ROCHESTER MARBLE - WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS:

HEAD & FOOT STONES;

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere.

[mar17:6m

New Advertisements.

A GREAT REMEDY

FOR THE CURE OF

Throat and Lung Diseases.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy that has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrates to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflamation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment and is offered to the afflicted with the positive assurance of its power to cure all following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Bilious and Bloody Flux, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Diptheria, &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—

1st. It cures not by stopping cough but by loosening and assisting nature in the throwing off unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes which allay the cough for awhile, but by their constringing effects the tubes become hardened and unhealthy inflammation is and are retained in the system, causing diseases beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its sedatives, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions and purify the blood, thus scientifically making the cure perfect.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates from men and women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Price of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address L. Q. C. Wishart, M. D. No. 233 North 2d street, Philadelphia Pa.

apr21:3m.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Have now in store and ready for examination a full line of

NEW SPRING GOODS

In Straw Bonnets and Hats, French Flowers and Ornaments, Ribbons in all shades, Millinery Goods, Straw Gimps and Laces, Frames, Blocks, Silks, and Satins, Caps, Tarlatans, Embroideries and Handkerchiefs, Lace, Real and Imitation, Ruffling, Puffings, White Goods, Cambrics, P.K's, Linen and Paper Collars and Cuffs, Ties, Suspenders, Shirts, Shirt Fronts, Underwear, Corsets, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery and Gloves, Paper Muslin,

DRILLINGS, COUNTERPANES.

FANCY GOODS,

Soap, Perfumery, Umbrellas, Parasols

AND NOTIONS,

AT EASTERN JOBBING PRICES

Nos 77 & 79 Market Street

PITTSBURGH, PA

Jan 27, 1868.—mar3.—apr21.

GET THE BEST

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto.

Price $12.

10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fairly and faithfully sets forth its present condition as the last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harper's Magazine.*

These three books are the sum total of great libraries: The Bible, Shakespeare, and Webster's Royal Quarto.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

THE NEW WEBSTER is glorious—It is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired.—J. H. RAYMOND, LL. D., Pres't Vassar College.

The most useful and remarkable compendium of human knowledge in our language.—W. CLARK, President Mass. Agricultural College.

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.

1010 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

Price $6.

The work is really a gem of

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, June 2, 1869.

Circulation-Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 square—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$5 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	5 00	5 00	7 00	10 00	15 00
3 squares, do	6 00	8 00	9 00	11 15	18 00
4 squares, do	8 00	8 00	12 00	15 00	21 00
¼ column,.....	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00
½ column,.....	11 00	15 00	20 00	35 00	60 00
1 column,.....	20 00	30 00	35 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices....$3 00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Dry Goods—A. W. Erwin & Co.
Assignees Notice—T. J. Weddell.
Special Notices—J. H. Bence.
Woolen Goods—Pontefract & Cass.

Wm. Haslett, Esq., has ceased the publication of the Butler *Press*, and has transferred his subscription list to the *Citizen*, edited by John H. Negley, Esq.,

FRESH Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, 20 cts. per bushel. apr 1tf.

A small child in Northampton county is distinguished by having its grandmother's grandfather yet alive and hearty, in the person of Mr. Peter Frutchy, a hale old gentleman of 93.

WANTED.—Everybody to go to Bences' cheap millinery establishment, 3d street Beaver, for Hats and Bonnets.

Col. Wm. H. Lamberton, a well known member of the Venango county Bar, died at Franklin on the 21st ult., and was buried with Masonic ceremonies.

New Goods! New Goods!! A fine assortment of new goods just opened at Bence's, Beaver. The best of the season very cheap, now is the time to buy; give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

We learn that a little daughter of T. B. Thompson, of Greenwood tp., Perry county, aged about 18 months, was drowned by falling into a tub of water last Friday. Efforts to resuscitate it was unavailing.

Hats and Bonnets altered, cleaned and done over cheap, at Bences', Beaver.

The officers and managers of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will meet at the Sheriffs' office, in Beaver, on Friday June 4th, 1869, at 1 o'clock p. m. A prompt attendance is requested.

H. R. MOORE,
Secretary.

Beautiful Dress Goods for Suits, at Bence's, Beaver.

Frank Hamburg, a resident of Chambersburg, who was engaged at work upon the Katalysine Hotel, near Gettysburg, fell from the cupola to the roof of the main building, on the 14th inst., and injured himself so severely internally that he is not expected to recover.

Millinery Goods! Millinery Goods!! The largest assortment of Hats and Bonnets of the season offered this week very cheap, at J. H. Bences' establishment, 3d street Beaver. Now is the time to buy, Ladies.

The residence of Col. A. W. Taylor, in this borough, was struck by lightning during the storm on Sunday evening last. The inmates were more or less affected by the electricity, Col. Taylor pretty severely shocked. The building was not very seriously damaged.

TO BEAUTIFY and dress the hair, and restore it to its natural color, and impart that beautiful gloss, odor, etc., use Mrs. S. A. Allen's Improved (new style) Hair Restorer or dressing, (in one bottle.) Every Druggist sells it. Price one dollar.

We think that without a single exception the Republican press of this State speaks in the highest terms of Judge Williams, and favor his nomination as a candidate for the seat on the bench which he at present so ably fills.

The Kittanning *Free Press* says: We learn that on Wednesday last the mother of G. W. Cook, esq., received a frightful fall near the saw mill of Messrs. Cook & Henry, in East Franklin township.—Although seriously injured she is now in a fair way of recovery.

Killed by Lightning.—A lady, whose name we did not learn, aged 55 or 60 years, was killed by lightning on last Sabbath evening, in Beaver Falls. The lightning struck the house in which she was residing at the time, killing her instantly, and stunning all the rest of the family.

NORFOLK, O., Nov. 6, 1868.—Having used "Dr. Whittlesey's Dyspepsia Cure" for a year past, I can cheerfully recommend the same as an excellent remedy for headache and dizziness arising from a disordered stomach.

T. D. SHEPHERD,
of Newman, Case & Shepherd.

Please Return.—Two baskets in which flowers were carried, on last Saturday, with which to decorate soldiers' graves, are missing. One is a large clothes basket, the other used for market purposes. Any one knowing where they are will confer a favor by sending word to the Argus office.

THE premature loss of the hair and its unfortunate tendency to turn gray at an early period, both fatal to beauty, can only be prevented by the use of that truly celebrated preparation, "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," decided by all connoisseurs the most elegant and effective renewer and dressing in the market.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Pontefract & Cass, Wool manufacturers, Freedom, Beaver Co, Pa,

Have now on hand a full stock of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Jeans, Knitting Yarn's, &c, &c, which they offer in exchange at prices lower than they can be bought elsewhere for cash. Parties having wool to sell or manufacture would do well to examine their stock and prices before disposing of it elsewhere.

Factory and office four doors above Edgar's Flouring Mill Fallston, Pa.

ROHRER'S BITTERS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Rohrer's Bitters, which will be found in another part of this week's paper. A stimulant is a necessity with a great many people, but the proper kind to use is the question. Rohrer's Bitters are highly recommended, and the fact that R. E. Sellers & Co., of 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh, offer them for sale, is a proof beyond a doubt that they are good. Read the card.

A Good Business.—The people of Harmony and Zelienople and the surrounding neighborhood have good facilities in getting to Pittsburgh. Wm. Allen, Esq., runs a daily line of stages, starting every morning at 7 o'clock a. m. from Harmony to Rochester, on the line of the Fort Wayne railroad, arriving in time for the Express and getting to Pittsburgh at half past ten a. m. Passengers have four hours in Pittsburgh to transact business, and then taking the train at half past two p. m. they get to Rochester in time for the stage, arriving in Harmony at seven o'clock. In order to show the extent of travel by this stage a friend informed us that the last quarter footed up seventeen hundred passengers, the proprietor being frequently compelled to run an extra. This is certainly a good business.

Memorial Services.—In obedience to General Orders issued some time ago by Major General John A. Logan, Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R. setting apart Saturday May 29th, 1869, as a day to be observed by the survivors of the Grand Army of the Republic, in strewing with flowers the graves of deceased comrades, Post 99 of Beaver—after due notice and preliminary arrangements—assembled at their Headquarters in Beaver borough at 1 o'clock p. m. on Saturday last, and proceeded by a band of martial music marched to the Court House, where before entering the building they were joined by the children of the Soldiers' Orphans School of Phillipsburg under charge of Rev. W. G. Taylor to the number of 100 or more. They were well clothed and looked the picture of health and contentment. On entering the building the children and surviving soldiers present were provided with seats, after which the public at large were seated to the extent of the capacity of the court room—not more than three-fourths of those present could get into the room. Great interest was manifested by—with few exceptions—our entire community, and male and female, old and young, were present. Rev. Mr. Hollingshead, pastor of the M. E. Church of this borough, spoke very appropriately for some twenty minutes; after which the procession re-formed under command of Capt. James Darragh, Post Commandant, assisted by his Aids, Comrades Griffin, Decarme and Dinsmore—and preceded by martial music and the Rochester Brass Band, marched to the old cemetery in this borough and strewed with flowers the graves of sixteen soldiers. The ceremonies were solemn, impressive and imposing, and deeply sympathized in by the large concourse of spectators.—From this point the procession passed to the new cemetery, where like ceremonies took place at the graves of three deceased soldiers. The ladies—always the more thoughtful in regard to such matters—had a temporary monument erected to the memory of those soldiers who were killed in battle, or died in prison pens or hospitals, whose bodies have not been brought home for interment, which they trimmed out with wreaths and flowers. It was very beautiful and tastefully decorated. Thence the order of march took the procession to Minis' Grove to bedeck the resting place of Dr. David Minis; after which it counter-marched to Headquarters and dispersed.

The day, though very warm, was pleasant, and every thing passed off harmoniously and to the satisfaction of all interested. No more fitting tribute could be paid to the memory of those who lost their lives that their country might live than that once a year, in the month of flowers, bedecking their graves. It soothes and consoles the feelings of the survivors, while it instils patriotic emotions into the hearts of the youth of our country.

On Friday night of last week, Thomas Crowl, a resident of Beaver county, while on his way home from this place, was run over by the cars and killed. His body was found next morning lying on the railroad track in a mutilated condition. He was a carpenter and leaves a wife and family who were dependent on him for support. The unfortunate man was intoxicated at the time of this sad occurrence. Could there be a more forcible or earnest appeal than this melancholy and lamentable occurrence to sellers of intoxicating drinks, to desist from this detestable and baneful avocation. Reflect upon the sorrowing and suffering caused by it, the lives that are sacrificed merely for the sake of a pecuniary compensation.

It is a shameful fact that Enon Valley has for years past been disgraced (we might say cursed) with from one to three of these detested, odious, demoralizing saloons.—*Lawrence Journal.*

Fire at Hookstown.—A Hookstown, Beaver county, correspondent writing to the Pittsburgh *Commercial* on the 27th ult., says: "At 10 p. m., flames were discovered issuing from the third story of the extensive flouring mill in this place, owned by F. Johnson. Before material help could be rendered, the fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the building, most of the grain and flour in it were saved. The citizens, especially the ladies, worked nobly to save the adjacent buildings. The establishment had been lately purchased by Mr. Johnson, at a cost of $5,000; insured, we understand, for $2,000. Building entirely consumed. Supposed to be the work of an incendiary."

The First Methodist Church of New Brighton organized and established a branch at Beaver Falls on last Sunday week. It is to be known as "The Methodist Church of Beaver Falls." The credit of organizing this church we believe is accorded to Rev. S. F. Crowther, pastor of the First Methodist Church of New Brighton, who will sustain the relation of pastor to the new congregation also, until other arrangements can be made. The intention is to erect a place of worship in Beaver Falls this summer. The services will be held in the school house until the church is built. Beaver Falls is advancing spiritually as well as temporally.

The Mahoning *Vindicator* is the name of a new Democratic paper to be issued about the 1st of July next at Youngstown, Mahoning county, Ohio. It is to be edited and published by J. H. Odell, Esq., recently the editor of the Beaver *Local* of this place. Mr. Odell and family left this place for Youngstown on Monday last. Pecuniarily we wish Mr. Odell success. He is a strong writer and can make a good newspaper. In politics he is bitter and uncompromising, but that suits the appetite of Democracy.

On Wednesday of last week, says the Wellsville *Union*, a Frenchman, a bridge builder, in the employ of the C. & P. R. R., in attempting to leap from a passenger train, at the shops, while it was going at full speed, had one of his legs broken and the other one severely sprained. Dr. Hammond, the road surgeon, was called in, and amputated the broken limb. At last accounts the injured man was getting along as well as could be expected.

The Town Council of Washington have rejected the offer made by Dr. Le Moyne, to contribute ten thousand dollars for the purpose of placing a reading room and public library in the Town Hall. The rejection by the Council was based upon the fact that the contribution was coupled with certain conditions, one of which was that a fire proof room or vault should be placed in the building. This, they thought, would be too expensive.

River Improvement.—An U. S. dredge boat has been employed since Thursday last in deepening and straightening the channel of Beaver Shoals opposite this borough. We understand the engineers of the Government are about constructing a wing dam at this point in order to throw a greater body of water into the channel of the shoals. It is an improvement much needed.

The Washington *Reporter* says: Walter Denny, Esq., of Hopewell tp., had a flock of thirty-eight sheep worried by dogs last week. Ten were killed and all the rest were more or less torn. The result has been that a general slaughter of the canines has been going on in that neighborhood ever since.

On Sunday the 23d inst., the Rev. Jno. N. C. Grier preached his farewell sermon at the Brandywine Manor Church, of which he has been pastor for fifty-four years and seven months. He succeeded his father who was a chaplain during the revolutionary war, but was for twenty-seven years pastor of the same church.

Hail Storm.—A terrific hail storm was experienced at Wheeling on Friday afternoon last. Hailstones as large as eggs fell like rain. The water rushed down Monroe street with irresistible fury, carrying away boxes, barrels and bales with it. The current in Market and Main streets were flooded to the depth of a foot, and the sewers being obstructed by ice, the water flowed into the cellars and warehouses, doing much damage. Main street from Monroe to Quincy was covered with hail stones to the depth of two feet. All the east and south windows from the suspension bridge to the creek are broken, and many awnings completely riddled. The number of panes broken are estimated by thousands. The loss of two hotels alone amounts to $2,000. The vineyards on the island and hills surrounding the city are greatly injured and fruit and shade trees torn up by the roots or completely stripped of foliage. The iron roof of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot was blown off. Many accidents are reported but no lives lost. The afternoon train on the Hempfield railroad was compelled to return before reaching the outskirts of the city. The belt of the storm did not extend more than a mile above the city, and the lower wards escaped the hail shower entirely. The loss is variously estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000.

WITH the advent of the "month of roses" we have been once more thrown into the season of hay making, picnics and pleasure excursions generally. The farmers are busily engaged in securing their early hay crops, in order that this branch of the husbandman's labor may be completed before the grain harvest sets in. The young folks seek recreation in the woods, or in fishing parties, or in berrying excursions. This is also the season when early vegetables are thrown into the market, causing a general derangement of the "internal improvements" of mankind, and rendering medical aid a necessity. Just at this time the Great Zingari Bitters step in as an antidote for the various diseases arising from the too free use of vegetables, or the numerous ills to which farmers are exposed during their excessive field labor, or to which pleasure parties are subjected by their efforts to obtain enjoyment in the country. A supply of the Bitters should be kept on hand for use at this particular period when all are exposed to sickness.

Mr. Joseph Medill, the successful editor-in-chief and principal owner of the Chicago *Tribune*, in an address before an Indiana Printers' Convention, gives the following reasonable and sensible advice relative to conducting a newspaper:

Establish a living scale for advertising and tenaciously adhere to it. If your neighbor is so foolish as to cut under you and refuses to listen to reason, do not follow his weak example, for he will hurt his own business far more than he can yours. When a publisher puts his subscription rates down, people begin to suspect he is hard up, and they decline to pay in advance lest he may fail; and if he reduces his advertising rates below customary prices, it will be taken for a confession that his circulation is diminutive and declining. Such are always the effects of the cut-under game of the player; if you set a low value on your services or paper, the public is sure to place a lower. How then are you profited by insane efforts to cripple or kill your neighbor's paper? Rather "live and let live" be the sentiment that governs your action.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, tastoor hearing, eyes watering or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure of the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the *Catarrh*. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption and in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Cartarrh Remedy,—a *perfect specific for Cartarrh*, "cold in the head," or catarrh headache which he sends to any address, post paid, for sixty cents, or four packages for $2,00. Sold by most druggists everywhere.

Hoist by his Own Petard.—Wm. R. Ford, of Pittsburgh, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1868, lately sued the editor of the *Leader*, of that city, for libel, the latter having intimated that when Ford was in the House his vote was in the market. A hearing was had before the Mayor, and Ford, himself, being put upon the stand, was confronted with Benj. Singerly, State Printer, who testified that Ford, as Chairman of the House Committee on Printing, had endeavored to black mail him to the tune of $5,000.

Ford had recently announced himself as again a candidate, but since the above developement, has incontinently withdrawn.

MYNHEER PAUL DIETRICH, of Milwaukee, feeling his earthly tabernacle stored with troubles, to be expelled, decided after full enquiry and investigation, to employ Ayer's Pills. In his haste to purify his Dutch stomach, he mistook the directions, 2 to 7, and swallowed 27 for a dose. This created, of course, an ap-paul-ing internal rebellion. But Paul went through the fight like a hero, and came off victor at last, with a renovated system which he proudly exhibits as proof of the wisdom of his choice. He advises everybody to take Ayer's pills, but kindly advises his friends who are ambitious of following his example, to "be sure and take the right potion."—*Minnesota Telegraph.*

The Waynesburg *Republican* has the following items:

Last Saturday, while the inmates were at church, the house of Mrs. E. Sayers in town, was entered and robbed of about $40. A pretty bold deed. Look to your bolts.

A man named Harvey Fry, living in Centre tp., was killed on last Wednesday by a tree that he was cutting falling on him. He was an industrious, respected citizen.

At Greensboro, Wednesday morning last, a man named Provines was examining a trot-line in the Monongahela riv. er, when by some means his skiff was upset and he was drowned.

A shooting affray occurred at Hillsboro last Saturday week, between a Dr. Montgomery and his brother-in-law McDonald. The latter was shot several times with a pistol, his wounds are considered dangerous.

ROCHESTER, PA., May 12, 1869.

CAPT. CHAS. P. HUBBY, *Agent of the Enterprise Ins. Co., of Philada.:*

SIR:—On the 30th of April last, the building occupied by us in this place was burned, necessarily causing us a loss, which was *promptly* and *satisfactorily* settled in *full* through you, by the Company, by the payment of five hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-three cents, and for the *prompt* settlement of the same, the Company and yourself will please accept our thanks.

Truly yours, &c.,
HAYS & MCCABE.

P. S.—We can *heartily recommend* you, and the Companies represented by you, to the insuring public.
H. & MCC.

Burglary.—A few nights ago a prowling thief broke into Dr. Whisery's residence west of town, and stole money and clothing to a considerable amount. He managed to escape without being shot. We hold it is a religious duty to shoot burglars, and the man who succeeds in killing one is a benefactor to his race. It is to be regretted the Doctor did not get an opportunity to administer a blue pill to the scoundrel.—*Salem Republican.*

The County Convention of the Republican party met at this place on Monday last, and was organized by the choice of Samuel G. Caughey, Esq., of South Beaver township, as Chairman; J. H. Christy, Esq., of Raccoon township, and Capt. R. P. McIlvaine, of Rochester, as Secretaries. W. W. Kerr, Esq., of Freedom, was appointed Clerk. The vote for each candidate was then read out. It will be found in tabular form elsewhere in this paper. From it the reader will see that the nominees are as follows:—Senate, J. S. Rutan; Assembly, W. C. Shurlock; Sheriff, Arthur Shields; Treasurer, Eben Allison; Register and Recorder, D. Singleton; Clerk, J. C. Hart; Commissioner, Joseph Brittain; Poor House Director, Robert Cooper; Auditor, W. H. Lukins; Trustees of Academy, D. P. Lowry and J. M. Smith. The ticket, as a whole, is not the best one that could have been nominated, but compares favorably with many others that County Conventions have heretofore given us. It will be triumphantly elected next October.

The Convention then adopted the following resolution in regard to District nominations:

Resolved, That Beaver County insists either upon the Senator or two Representatives, in the next Legislature; and that the two nominees for Assembly having the highest number of votes be requested to agree on Conferees, and that these Conferees be instructed to present their names to the Conference and urge their nomination, unless the Senator is conceded to this county, in which event the Conferees to give the two Members of the lower House to Washington county, and nominate the candidate having the highest vote in Beaver county.

The Convention then proceeded to elect a Chairman and Secretary for the County Committee. M. Weyand was chosen to the first place, and J. R. Harrah for the second. In our next issue we will give the County Committee in full. The Convention was orderly and harmonious throughout, and was a decided improvement on the Conventions heretofore held in this county under the delegate system.

At a meeting of Post 99 G. A. R., held at their Hall on Saturday, May 29, '69, The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Post are due and are hereby returned to the Harmony Society, at Economy, for their liberal donation of flowers and money; and to the Rochester Cornet Band and Beaver Martial Band, for their music furnished upon the occasion of the decoration ceremonies of this Post.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Post are also returned to Rev. Hollingshead, for his eloquent address delivered on the same occasion.

Published by order of the Post.

C. A. GRIFFIN,
M. S. QUAY,
J. S. RUTAN,
JACOB WEYAND,
JOHN E. HARTON,
Com.

The Waynesburg *Republican* says:—Old Homer sang the praises of the *podus okus*—the swift footed Achilles; Virgil immortalized *arma virumique*; but we sing of a nobler than these—the velocipede man. He came last Tuesday—everything happens just after we get to press—from Pittsburgh, where he had learned to ride and steer the strange and mysterious craft. How he came we know not; don't wish to insinuate that he rode in the hack. His advent was the signal for a general rush. Boys of four years and upwards followed him with deafening shouts; old men quit their work to see him; the women rushed to the windows, and for a while the procession reminded us of a "boy in blue returning from the army."

It's a queer craft. Two wheels, a seat, and two concerns to put your feet on, is all there is of it. "Only this, and nothing more."

The owners announced that they would open a school on the following day, when all who wished to learn to ride could do so on the payment of thirty cents a half hour. Many ambitious youths tried their skill, which generally ended in hard falls, and sore hands and legs. We noticed that the most of those who tried it are hard working young men. The hardest man did it take to it very well, probably remembering Mr. Caudle's experience, as related by the poet laureate of Punch. For ourselves, we adopt the sentiments of the old lady, who exclaimed when she saw it:

"A velocipede! A velocipede!
A pretty looking hoss, indeed!
While there's hold a seat and saddle,
I never will straddle
The thing they call the velocipede!"

It may be a very nice thing for a level country, with smooth roads, but we are not bothered with them here. One good railroad from here to Pittsburgh would be worth all the velocipedes you could string from her to China. Dana, of the *Sun*, says they are no go, and he is a young man of considerable experience.

The owners left town Friday morning, doubtless convicted it will take sharper looking men than they to humbug the people of *Green* county.

We are requested to tender the grateful acknowledgments of Post 99 of the G. A. R. of Beaver, Pa., to the Economy society of this county for a great variety and quantity of beautiful flowers, wherewith to decorate the graves of fallen soldiers in the cause of liberty. Also for a donation of ten dollars in money, presented by their agent, H. Hice, Esq., toward defraying expenses attendant upon the ceremonies connected with a proper celebration of decorating the graves of our heroic dead on Saturday last.

On Friday night last a young child of John Glenn, of West Chester, about four months old, choked to death by getting a rubber nipple from a milk bottle down its throat. It was taking milk from the bottle, and as soon as the rubber came off Mr. Glenn observed it, and attempted to get it out, but the more he tried to remove it the further down it went; he then hurried off for a physician, but before assistance arrived the little thing was a corpse.—*West Chester Record.*

Bold Burglary.—Thursday night, a couple of thieves entered the residence of Mr. Seth Ball, on Depot street, by means of forcing a window, and succeeded in securing one hundred and sixty dollars in notes and money. They first found a purse belonging to Mrs. Ball, containing twenty dollars, in the cupboard—where the scamps were helping themselves to either a very late supper or very early breakfast—as the robbery was committed 11 o'clock p. m., and 8 o'clock a. m. They next passed up stairs to the room occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Ball as a bed chamber, and finding them asleep, quietly drew Mr. B.'s clothing out into the hall, and abstracted from the vest and pantaloon pockets, one hundred and forty dollars, and made their exit as they came in—unheard and unobserved. The parties committing the theft are not as safe as they imagine themselves to be. Circumstantial evidence, which is often as strong as positive testimony, will finally lead to their conviction, and, perhaps, much sooner than they anticipate.—*Salem Republican.*

The Chicago *Journal* says: the reports we have this far received, whether through our exchanges, by letter, or otherwise, from the various parts of the Northwestern States, are to the effect that the new wheat crop is in excellent condition. A much greater quantity of land has been put into wheat this year than ever before, and if the present promise be fulfilled at the harvest, the wheat crop of 1869 will be unprecedented.

Burglary.—A most daring and successful burglary was perpetrated in this place on Thursday night last. The clothing store of B. Baldwin, on Main street, was entered and some two or three hundred dollars worth of clothing carried off. The same parties also broke into the grocery of J. Nick Huber, at Rush's corner, drilled a hole into the safe and blew it up, taking about $40 in money and a large number of notes and papers, which it contained. They also carried off several hundred dollars worth of cutlery and other articles. It seems strange that the noise of the explosion did not alarm everybody in that neighborhood to such an extent as to rally them to the spot. There must have been a frightful charge of powder used, as the massive safe was blown to pieces, and articles in the store badly damaged by the explosion. A number of persons heard the noise but did not proceed to the spot. The thieves procured the tools they used for drilling out of Parke Thompson's shop, and the powder which they used in the store itself. They got clear away with their booty, and up to the time of writing (Saturday evening) no traces of them have been discovered.—*Wash. Reporter.*

The Doylestown *Democrat* says:—There is considerable excitement pervading the said village of Sumneytown, over our Montgomery border, which has its origin in the discovery that Samuel Fitch has made oil of a very superior quality, on his farm near by. He has tested it, and it burns equal to the best produced in the far famed valleys of the Venango.

Charge and Counter Charge.—Jos. Ruple, of this place was arrested last week and brought before Esquire Hornish on a charge of selling liquor without license, on oath of Wm. Hamilton. Ruple retaliates with a counter charge against Hamilton of stealing $18,000 worth of Whisky from him. Hamilton "cuts and comes again," by an information against Ruple for the illegal use of internal revenue stamps, charging him with having removed the stamps from brands of cigars made by other manufacturers and putting them upon his own. The fight is a very interesting one as it stands. We hear that Ruple is to appear before the United States Court, in Pittsburgh, to answer the charge. It is to be hoped that the concussion of these two surcharged clouds will result in a purification of the moral atmosphere of this place, much in the manner that a thunder storm does in the natural world.—*Wash. Reporter.*

A Man, supposed to be a peddler, was found, last week, hanging by the neck, dead, in an old house near Salineville, this county. No papers discovered, revealing name or residence. A peddler, answering his description, was seen in the neighborhood a few days before. His goods were not found.—*Salem Republican.*

—Since the above was in type, we find the following additional particulars in the *Buckeye State*:

"Circumstances that have since come to light, leave but little doubt that the man who was found hanging by the neck near Salineville, last week, committed suicide. He is supposed to be a man named Wilson, from Steubenville. A short time before he was found, he left his carpet sack at a public house in Hammondsville, requesting the landlord to take care of it until heard from through the newspapers, which would probably be in a few days. He was not a peddler, as was reported. We have heard no cause assigned for the deed. An inquest was held upon the body and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts above stated."

A strike occurred among a portion of the laborers employed on the New Lisbon railroad between Canfield and Niles last week, resulting in the discharge of some sixty men. The difficulty originated in their demanding a large increase in their wages; and the, refusal on the part of the contractors or superintendents to accede to the demand. It is understood that the strike will produce no serious embarrassment or delay in the completion of the road.—*Buckeye State.*

Attempted Robbery.—We learn that a man named Horn, living out on the Brownsville pike, sold a cow one day last week, which he delivered to the party purchasing, and received the money. Returning home late in the evening he stopped at the house of a man named Ward, where, after much solicitation, he agreed to spend night. Shortly afterwards a large rough man of very suspicious appearance called and begged permission to remain until morning. The family at first refused to keep him, but after frequent appeals agreed to let him stay. About bed time Horn seeing in the stranger's possession a large dirk knife, and noting other suspicious signs, concluded to leave quietly. In company with a son of Mr. Ward he proceeded to the stable and saddling his horse started off. He had ridden but a short distance when a man sprung out from beside the road, grappled him by the leg and attempted to pull him off the horse. Mr. Horn lashed the animal furiously and succeeded in escaping. It was the same man whom he had seen at Mr. Ward's. He was missed from the house of the latter shortly after Horn left it. He had doubtless only seen him receive the money and followed him.—*Wash. Reporter.*

Correspondence.

NEW BRIGHTON, PA., May 29, '69.

Editor of the Argus:

DEAR SIR: Decoration Day was observed here to-day, under the auspices of Post 108 G. A. R., in a very appropriate and successful manner.

A procession was formed on Broadway at 1 o'clock p. m., in the following order: New Brighton Brass Band; Members of Masonic Fraternity, Members of Odd Fellows' Fraternity; Good Templars; Soldiers not members of the G. A. R.; Members of Post 108 G. A. R.; Drum Corps; Citizens on foot; Citizens in carriages.

After arriving at the cemetery, a wreath of evergreens and a bunch of flowers were placed upon each grave and a salute was fired at the conclusion of this part of the ceremony.

The venerable Rev. Dr. H. Winter then made a very eloquent and pathetic appeal to the Throne of Grace, after which Rev. Jas. Mills, the orator of the day, delivered one of the most effective, appropriate and patriotic addresses that we have ever listened to on any similar occasion. We are pleased to learn that it will be prepared for publication.

At the conclusion of the address, Capt. Eberhart read the following original poem, which was written by him especially for the occasion:

With solemn tread and muffled drums,
With May's sweet flowers again we come,
To decorate the hallowed graves
Of our beloved and fallen braves.

O brave defenders of the rights of man!
Ye who nobly fell in Freedom's van!
Accept from us these floral offerings,
Which now to you in love and tears we bring.

No more on earth ye'll ever feel
The thrill with which ye grasped the glittering [steel:

No more on earth the cause renew
In which your willing blades ye drew.

No more ye'll feel the battle's shock
Which made the foe, as waves that dash the rock,
In wild confusion break and flee
Before the Banners of the free.

No more ye'll hear above your head,
The squadron's tramp, or sentry's tread;
No more from dreams, with martial glow,
Will wake to meet the rebel foe.

But still while Fame her record keeps,
And honor guards where valor sleeps,
Your names shall shine on Glory's scroll
Bright as the sun, immortal as the soul.

And oft as May betrews with blossoms bright,
We and our kindred will renew this rite;
Thro' the far future o'er our Nation's years,
Bestrew your graves with blooms and tears.

We'll teach our lisping babes to tell
How on the field of fame ye fell;
Teach them to be good and brave as ye;
As ready to die for God and liberty.

Two very beautiful songs were sung during the ceremony, under the direction of Major Critchlow, which added greatly to the interest and impressiveness of the occasion.

The exercises in the cemetery were concluded with a prayer by the Rev. S. F. Critchlow; after which the procession moved to the old graveyard and paid appropriate honors to two braves who sleep there.

All business was suspended during the time of the ceremonies. DIOY.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and the dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
may12:1y.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
may12:1y.

Married.

McMATH—GRASS—At the residence of Wm. K. Boden, Oquaka, Ind., by Rev. H. Hanson, Mr. James McMath, of Oquawka Junction, to Mrs. Rebecca Grass, formerly of Beaver, Pa.

WILLIAMS—HOMMELL—On the 20th of March, 1869, by Rev. J. Murray, Mr. Thomas F. Williams, of Youngstown, Ohio, and Miss Margaret Hommell, of Bridgewater, Pa.

STEVENS—JAMES—On April 4th, 1869, by the same, Mr. John Stevens and Miss Carolino James, both of Fallston, Pa.

MOORE—GRANT—On May 1st, 1869, by the same, Mr. T. C. Moore, of Rochester, Pa., and Miss Carrie Grant, of Beaver Falls, Pa.

Died.

ALCORN—Charles Alcorn, son of W. P. Alcorn, of Beaver county, Pa., late of "B" Company, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, was killed on the 13th of May, 1869, in a skirmish with the Sioux Indians on Beaver Creek, Kansas.

New Advertisements.

Pontefract & Cass,

Manufacturers of Woolen Goods,

YOUR DOORS ABOVE EDGAR'S FLOUR MILL

Fallston, Beaver Co.

WOOL-CARDING, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling, Cloth-dressing and the manufacture of Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Knitting Yarns, will receive special attention, at prices lower than the lowest. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. jan6:tf.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages.

aug19:68.

Rohrer's Wild Cherry Tonic Bitters,

ARE THE BEST IN USE.

USE ROHRER'S TONIC BITTERS,

The very best in the Market.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,

NO. 45 WOOD STREET,

Opposite St. Charles Hotel, also entrance No 102 and 104 Third street,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

Wholesale Agents for the West.

For sale by John Moore, Beaver, Pa. jan6:1y.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponas, Fieri Facias and Levari Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Beaver, and to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the borough of Beaver, Beaver county, Pa., on Saturday, June 19, 1869, at ten o'clock, a. m., the following property, to wit:

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant, in and to the following described lot of land in Raccoon township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: On the north by land of Samuel Clark, on the east by lands of James McCullough and James Ingall's heirs, and on the west by James Ingall's heirs and Alexander Baring; containing 100 acres more or less, about ten acres cleared, on which is erected a log dwelling house and log stable. Orchard of apple and other fruit trees on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the property Kerr & Wilson, at the suit of J. W. Barker & Co.

ALSO. NO. 2.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following described house and lots in Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa., being lots Nos. 3 and 6, bounded north by Water street, west by Market street, south by First street and east by lot No. 7. On which there is a large two story frame dwelling house, weat house, stable and other out-buildings. Lots enclosed, and planted with fruit trees. Seized and taken in execution as the property of H. W. Lenoble, at the suit of Job H. Dawson and other minor children of Nicholas Dawson, dec'd.

ALSO. NO. 3.

All the right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to, all the coal in that stratum or bed of coal known as the three feet or Daugherty vein in the farm on which the said John Shriver now resides in North Sewickley township, Beaver co., Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stake on the line of lands of Thomas Ferguson, thence by lands of John & J Daugherty, north 11½ deg. west 97 5-10 per to a post, thence by same north 24½ deg. west 27 8-10 per to a post, thence north 1 deg., west 43 5-10 per to a white oak, thence north 30½ deg. east by lands of James Wilson 62 per to a post, thence by land of Thomas Ramsey and others east 124 3-10 per to a post, thence by lands of Frazier and Reed 99½ deg. east 79 6-10 per to a post, thence by lands of McCleery & Foster south 13½ deg. east 197 6-10 per to a post, thence by lands of Hukels south 85 deg. west 92 7-10 per to a post, thence south 8 deg. west 67 4-10 per to a post, thence south 20½ deg. east 8 per, thence south 31½ deg. east 14 85-10 per to a post, thence by lands of John Ferguson north 145 6-10 per to the place of beginning, containing 214 acres and 153 per. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Josiah King, at the suit of James Thomas.

ALSO. NO. 12.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to the following piece or parcel of land in Moon tp., Beaver county, Pa., bounded east and south by land of Mrs. Haldeman, west by land of John Ferguson, north by the Ohio river, on which there is erected a frame dwelling house one and a half stories high and a frame stable; the lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Anthony Baker, at the suit of John G. Bentel.

ALSO. NO. 13.

All right, title, interest and claim of defendant of, in and to lots Nos. 208 and 209, situate in the Borough of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa., bounded north by lot No. 211, east by Water, St. south by lot No. 201 and west by Water alley, on which there is erected a two story frame dwelling house with kitchen attached and cellar underneath, a frame stable and other outbuildings; lot enclosed and planted with fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas R. Davis, at the suit of Alex. Tomlinson.

JOHN S. LITTLE, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Bea

[Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON'S FARM.

The way appointed for visiting Mt. Vernon is to take the boat at Washington, which leaves every day, and go directly to the grounds. Instead, I went to Alexandria, and got passage in a country team to the rear of Mount Vernon that I might see the farm and adjacent country before coming to the mansion. The distance from Alexandria is nine miles. First I went to Christ Church where Washington worshipped, and where the family pew remains unchanged. This church is large and in good repair. For several miles on the road the fields are without fences, these having been destroyed during the war, and the soil is not remarkably rich. The houses are about a mile apart, and not remarkable for neatness of appearance, and the general aspect is far from being cheerful. Of orchards few are to be seen. After going about six miles we came to a building used as a school house and meeting house by the colored people, and erected since the war at no great expense. The road we traveled was the one which Washington with his wife for many years took in going to the Alexandria church, and it was interesting to consider that in his carriage drawn by four horses he had often passed along this route on Sunday morning. Next we passed some poor dwellings where the descendants of the General's slaves made a decent living on land taken from the old farm. They were plowing for corn, the soil looked white and thin, and there were no orchards. We stopped and talked with one of these farmers who had brought to the side of the road a wooden harrow of his own construction. Next we came upon more level land; two or three decent houses were in sight, and the fields stretched to a great distance. Here were some fields of grass and clover, the first we had seen. I was told that a field of some 40 acres in good cultivation was for sale at $50 an acre. We were now on the best part of the original Mount Vernon farm. As the team went no further I proceeded on foot. The next farm was occupied by a Quaker nurseryman from New York, who has a well improved place, and who 20 years ago bought 2,000 acres of the Washington family for the purpose of dividing it among Northern settlers. Passing on I came to a field newly cleared with the small stumps standing thick, while a negro was laying off the corn rows and four women were planting. He said he rented the land, and expected 20 bushels to the acre. His work was poorly done and his team was weak. Then I went up a high gravelly hill and came to a fruit farm, where young peach, apple and pear trees were planted, and there was at least an acre of strawberries. Some three miles distant was the Potomac, and several sail vessels were in sight. The farm was quiet now, but everything was in good order.

Several nice new buildings were in sight, and the general appearance was promising. At a short distance stood the Lewis mansion-house amid trees. This belonged to a farm of 2,000 acres, presented by Washington to the grand-daughter of his wife, who married Lewis. As several hours of the day remained I got a conveyance and started to view Pohick Church, built by Washington and the Mason family, something more than five miles distant. Mt. Vernon was three miles in front upon the horizon, while our course was at a right angle to the south.

We passed a few well cultivated fields where clover and timothy had been made to grow luxuriantly by the help of fertilizers, and where we saw many large peach orchards recently planted, then descended a high hill and came to the village of Accotink, which contains a mill and a few houses, then issued into a comparative wilderness. When we descended the hill we left the line of the Mt. Vernon farm, and entered upon the old Mason estate, which in Washington's youth belonged to Lord Fairfax who lived at Belvoir Castle, of which scarcely the ruins remain. It was for sale while Washington was President; the price asked was $33 an acre. Recently it has been bought by a gentleman from Chicago at about $30 an acre, and he proposes to engage in fruit growing.—There are now about 40 farms on the original Mount Vernon farm, mostly owned by Northern men who are mainly interested in fruit culture, but some are engaged in general farming, and while most of them own from 50 to 200 acres a few have small tracts, one man having seven and another 12 acres. It is intended to ship the fruit to Washington, 15 miles distant. The original farm contained about 7,000 acres.

Our course to Pohick Church was over hills and occasionally level stretches. We met nobody in the road; and a good part of the way was as new and as wild as in any part of Michigan. After a while we passed a large brick yard then the Potomac, where a town called Pohick is to be started. Thence we passed through several fields and by the remnants of farm-houses, and it was necessary to open and close gates or bars. Then we came into the wilderness again. All this country is grown up in what is called old field pine, the trees of which are from four to eight inches in diameter, and the negro who drove said there was enough timber to fence the land, which seemed to me doubtful. The ride was long and wearisome. In one place the road followed the bed of a small creek nearly a quarter of a mile. In one place we saw where an old road once ran down the side of a hill; but the washed soil had partly filled it, and there pine trees grew. Coming to an old field in a little bottom, the driver pointed to the top of the hill and said that the church was there. As the horse was exhausted he was hitched in a wild plum tree, and we went on foot. We passed a desolate looking cabin in a white looking field where some colored men were making a crop; and beyond this was a large peach orchard recently planted, and perhaps half an acre of strawberries. Gaining the top of the hill we came to four cross roads and Pohick Church. The outer walls, made of brick brought from England, are in good condition, but the inside is desolate and bare, and the stone pavement is torn up. During the war it was occupied by soldiers of both armies and their names are scribbled on the walls. From the remains of the interior cornice it was evident that the church had been beautifully finished. The distance from Mt. Vernon is about seven, and from Belvoir five miles. I judge that not more than five or six first class families attended this church, still it is said to have been well filled. A first class family in those days meant something, while common families were nobodies. By pacing the distance I made the church 75 feet long and 50 feet broad. Nine miles down the Potomac was the town of Colchester, whence some came to church. This town did a large shipping business, but it is now in ruins. Further down is the town of Dumfries, which 70 or 80 years ago, had 60 stores, and 20 ships have been counted at one time taking in tobacco. I do not understand that anybody lives there now. I went out into the grave yard surrounding the church and found forest trees growing over graves. A few fields were to the south and west; one house looked as though some family might possibly be living in it, and of several other houses only the shedding of the lower stories remained. And yet the time was when this hill top was enlivened by the arrival of splendid carriages, and with the military, and the greeting of fine gentlemen and ladies, glittering with jewels and rustling with silk.

Night was approaching and it was necessary to return. The horse being rested he made greater progress, and taking perhaps a longer but a better road, we hastened through the silent pine woods. In these woods we overtook some negro boys who had found and were driving home five or six cows from their pasture in the forest. The cows were as thin as deer, and might possibly give a quart of milk each.

Starting the next day for Mount Vernon I visited the Lewis mansion. It was built about 70 years ago of brick and in the best manner, and the distance between the floor and ceiling is 15 feet. The partition walls of each room start from the cellar, and the finish of every apartment is costly. The hall is spacious and seemed calculated for dancing. Here the most lordly people of Virginia have been entertained. The present owner came from Maine; he has a owner came from Maine; he has a fine orchard, he raises grass and clover and makes a plenty of butter.—Descending the hill we went thro' bars and gates, and past two or three well cultivated farms which were formerly some of the most productive fields of Mount Vernon. A part belonged to what Washington had called the Dogue Run Farm and the Union Farm. Besides these were the Muddy Hall Farm, and the River Farm, in all of which 3,260 acres were in cultivation; the rest was in pasture and timber. We passed near the site of the grist mill whither Washington went on a snowy and stormy day, and returned to go hence no more. Old fields were all around and here and there were relics of cottages. The fences, for the most part, are made by driving stakes two feet apart and four feet high, and filling in all the space with pine brush. At last we left the fields and turning to the left ascended a muddy, stony hill. I was willing to walk for I was cold and it was necessary; the vehicle went by a road cut through the brush, and I went in the ancient track. On the top of the hill was a large new field belonging to a tract bought not long ago at about $25 an acre, with perhaps 15 acres just planted in peaches, but no house was in sight, nor was a house near. Beyond this was an opening through the trees; at about a mile distant we saw the mansion of Mt. Vernon standing on another hill and noticeable by its red roof. Then we came to an old gateway, on each side of which stood the ruins of a small stone building, which were the lodges of the porter or gate keeper. The entrance was by a country gate which had to be lifted. We now entered the park that belongs to the Ladies' Association of Mt. Vernon, comprising 200 acres which cost them $1,000 an acre. All around were the trees of the original forest, which I was glad to see, for they furnish an indication of the value of the native soil. These trees were by no means large nor tall, and hence I conclude that the soil of the farm of Mount Vernon never was first-class. Following a winding road with signs of wagon tracks having been made a few days before, we descended into a gully 75 or 100 feet deep, with trees overhanging the steep hill sides, and wood flowers growing in the dells. Rising out of this gulf an old uncultivated field was on the right hand, and the remains of an apple orchard, while scanty grass covered the ground, and Mt. Vernon Mansion and numerous outbuildings were immediately before us.

We passed the flower garden enclosed by a brick wall six feet high, and came to the back door, which is really the door of entrance, for although there is a double front door it has no latch to it, and is fastened by a bar, nor does a road or even path lead to the front door. The mansion is 96 feet long, 32 feet wide, and two stories high. When it came into Washington's possession it was only 50 feet long, but he added extensions to each end. The cornering is in imitation of blocks of stone, made of 142 boards with beveled grooves, so as to make divisions of about two-and-a-half feet by one foot. The piazza in front is supported by square pillars, two stories high, and the floor of this piazza is of sand-stones one foot square, which are much worn away. Facing from the back door are walks and an open grassy space of about half an acre, terminated by a lawn planted with trees; on each side are various small buildings intended for the kitchen, the garden, the butler, and overseer; on the right is the flower garden, and on the left the kitchen garden, also enclosed with a brick wall, and each containing about three-fourths of an acre. The flower garden contains old hedges of box, planted by Washington, and there is a handsome serpentine walk which he laid out himself. A green-house is near, also a seed-house. Several men were at work preparing to build a new green-house. The garden contains nothing noticeable. Beyond the garden, and part way down the hill, toward the tomb, is a brick bank-barn, about 80 feet long and 40 wide, with stables on the lower side, and the ground approaching is well paved with cobble stones. From the front of the house the river is seen only in a few places. The elevation is about 200 feet above the river, the bluff breaks away in steep, short benches, and trees grow from the river to the top and cover a considerable space, particularly to the left. The grass lawn in front is about an acre in extent; the grass has a wild, uncultivated look, and it is mixed with yellow daisies and other useless plants, still, it is a fair lawn, but not a shrub or flower of any description is planted therein, nor is there even a sign that such ever were planted. The most cheerful view is from the back door.

The rooms on the lower floor are as follows: On the South the library, perhaps 20 feet square, with a case that would hold some 250 volumes; adjoining, the private dining-room and the east parlor; next the west parlor and the grand dining-room, 33 feet long, and perhaps 25 wide. This room contains a beautiful marble mantle, a gift from Italy; an old harpsichord and stool, bridal presents from Washington to Miss Custis; his surveyor's tripod, two or three military luggage equipage, and his pistol holsters. The library contains an original cast of Washington; from which Houdan's statue at Richmond is said to have been made, and a cast of Lafayette.

A grand staircase rises from the central hall to the second story, but several rooms are not shown. Another staircase is near the library, by which Washington's bed room was reached, and here he died. Adjoining is a dressing-room, about six feet square, and a pantry or buttery a little larger. The position of the last room will seem singular to Northern folks, but it was necessary to have some place where sugar, cream, cake and the like could remain undisturbed. The lady of such mansions carried a little basket of keys. The room in which Lafayette slept is about 12 feet square, not remarkably cheerful, and the plastering is rough. In the attic are many low, dark rooms, not well finished or plastered. I saw no other relics than those mentioned; and all the rooms which were shown are absolutely bare. If the ladies could have been contented with the buildings and 50 acres of land, and if they had obtained original furniture, and fitted up the rooms as they were they would present something worthy of being seen. But, as it is, they have spent most of the money they got for the land, at ten times more than most of it is worth, and they hope in a few years to be able to plant fruit, that there may be some revenue from the property, which now must be a dead expense. One would think that they should be equal to the task of furnishing refreshments, which visitors greatly need, since the trip by boat consumes about six hours; but nothing is to be had except a little trash on board the boat.

The soil never was deep, but it was quick, and easily cultivated. Parts of the place evidently were productive of musquetoes and fever and ague. In some letters written by Washington to England to Arthur Young, it is gathered that he had no good plows; it is true he had one, but, being broke, there was no blacksmith South who could mend it, and, accordingly, he wished two of the best kind to be sent to him. He also wanted some of the best kind of cabbage seed, 20 pounds of turnip seed, 50 pounds of clover seed, 8 bushels of velvet wheat, 4 bushels of beans, and 8 bushels of the best kind of oats. He says that his land has been good, but by abuse it will only yield 10 bushels of wheat to the acre. Another cause why his land was so poor, was because so much tobacco had been grown, and nobody plowed deep, they only scratched. Wheat was $1 a bushel, rye 50c., oats 37½c., wool 22c., beef cattle on foot, 5@8c., and cows $15 each. He had grown potatoes, but none did well except those planted in June, and he thought he should raise more of this crop. He had sown 25 bushels of flax, but it did not amount to much. As to labor, he says; Cradles will get $1 a day if quite skillful, but as for general work there is no price, as every one has slaves. He had heard of a threshing machine, and would like to get one if it did not cost more than $75. This was in 1786. In another letter he says: "We have 101 cows, and yet I am obliged to buy butter."

Some of the Northern people now living there say they have lost the romance they once had concerning Washington, for they learn directly from tradition that as a neighbor he was unsociable, haughty, very exacting, and quick tempered. Something of this may be true, but he had a worthless set of slaves to deal with, and besides, there were squatters through the woods who trespassed on his timber and fishing grounds, killed most of the deer he tried to keep, and in various ways annoyed him, and it is not likely that they have handed down anything pleasant that he said of them. Something also is due to political feeling, for the Democrats charged him with being an aristocrat. The truth is, he was a man who paid the closest attention to his own affairs, nothing that in any way concerned him escaped his attention, and he could ill bear unthrift and improvidence and depredation. Hence, when absent, his minute directions to his overseers. When the war was over, and our independence was gained, he felt that he had work enough to do at Mount Vernon, without taking upon himself the cares of the Government, kingly or otherwise, and he says, "to an undebauched mind the task of making improvements on earth are more delightful than all the vain glory acquired by ravaging it."

The tomb containing the remains of Washington and his wife is on a gentle declivity facing a wooded hill. The road runs by the side of a fence where old pear trees of the native variety stand, as in a hedge. Through an iron grated door one sees his marble sarcophagus, handsomely ornamented on the right, while here, quite plain, is on the left, and this is all. On the outside are the various monuments of the family.

I had yet two or three hours to wait for the boat, the day was chilly and raw, and going to the house I had a colored girl make a wood fire in the library. As the fire brightened and warmed the room, and finally sunk into coals, an outline of the history of this house naturally was presented. A youth not supposed born to a great estate was denied the privileges of the schools of the time, but with such learning as he could gather he fitted himself to survey wilderness lands, and found employment from a wealthy and powerful neighbor. He became familiar with backwood scenes, and with all that pertains to pioneer life, to its poverty, its privations and diseases, which prepared him for a military occupation, in which, by reason of the quickness of his observation, and the soundness of his judgment, his actions have become recorded in history. Meanwhile this Mt. Vernon estate had been bequeathed to him, and there is no more interesting paper in his life history than that of his introduction to a lady on the banks of a river now made doubly classic, and his lingering as the hours went by. Martha Custis had a fortune, which would be large in our day, for in money alone she had $150,000, and hither came the newly wedded pair to build, to improve, to enjoy, and to love. To so much was added the glory of the new world rising from and around them. Here, at the close of day, over this identical hearth-stone, and with his eyes resting on this identical black marble mantle, has he meditated on the events of his life, and hither to his side did she softly come, and here their feet have stood together. When Congress considered a proper resting place for Washington's remains, she said that wherever they might conclude upon, she must sleep by his side. No wife better could assert her dignity—none has been better obeyed.

N. C. M.

THE EASTER EGG.

It stood on the mantel piece of the best parlor, in a little ornamental egg cup of gilt filagree work. I noticed it as I entered the room, and wondered what it was. A close scrutiny showed me that it was intended for an "Easter egg." There were the variegated hues unmistakably plain, and underneath, on a gold plate on the stand, were inscribed the words, "To Joseph Clarke, from A. C and S. C., in remembrance of Easter 1850." That settled the question as to its being an Easter egg at once; but, at the same time, it roused my curiosity to know what event this novel souvenir was intended to commemorate.

I had just taken up my quarters at the "Crown and Dolphin," with the intention of spending a few days of my Easter vacation at that venerable hostelry, which was one of those old fashioned country inns—big, rambling many gabled houses—well known to travelers in the old stage coaching days. A good many of them still exist up and down England, but their glory has departed, and there is an air of solitude and desolation about them like that which reigned in the halls of Balclutha, over which Ossian sang his melancholy dirge. Mine host was Joseph Clarke, a portly, red faced, plethoric personage, whose natural irascibility was not softened by constant attacks of the gout. However, he was civil to me, his only guest, and was rather a pleasant companion of an evening, when he and I smoked our long clays together beside the parlor fire. Every morning at breakfast that egg used to attract my attention, and every day I resolved that I would satisfy my curiosity by asking old Clarke the history of it; but, somehow, I felt diffident in his presence. It might be some family matter, into which a stranger had no right to pry; so I held my peace.

One morning—Easter Monday, in fact—I was sitting, as usual, in the best parlor, in solitary grandeur, when a knock at the door, and then mine host and his wife entered. There was an appearance of confusion in their looks which puzzled me. The mystery was soon solved by my host, who blurted out: "Mr. Morley, sir, mo old 'onnam and me, sir, has made bold to come and ask a favor of ye. Fact is, sir, it's our weddin day, and we ellers has a family party. Ther's only sons and darters, and sons and darters-in-law, and gran' children—a matter of a dozen or more. And would ye mind takin' a bit of dinner with us, sir?"

Before I had time to reply, Mrs. Clarke broke in: "Which, I know, sir, it's not for the likes o' you to dine with such as us in a general way; but to-day bein' our weddin' day, and you bein' alone, sir, we made bold, sir, to think you would not be above eatin' a bit of dinner with us."

Very readily accepted the invitation much to the delight of the worthy couple; and to cut the matter, a very good dinner we had. I insisted upon the whole party adjourning to the best parlor after dinner, when mine host produced some choice port from the cellar. It being Easter Monday, and I having been, so to speak, admitted into the bosom of the family, I ventured to broach the question of the egg. If not of a private nature, what did it relate to? A general laugh, and a husky chuckle from old Joseph himself, suggested that there was something amusing connected with the egg; and it did not require much press to induce Mr. Clarke to tell the tale which he did as follows:

Let's see, it must be goin' on for fifteen years since that happened. Howsumever, I'll begin at the beginnin'. Ye've, maybe, noticed that big house opposite. Well, there a Dr. Carter lives. He's a widower—wife's been dead this ten years, I suppose; he has a couple of o' darters, but they are married and settled elsewhere. It's one o' them I am goin' to tell ye of. Deary me! I remember when them darters of hissen was young girls—what romps they used to have! D'ye see that round hole in the big door there, close to the latch? Well, that's where they used to stand a tiptoe and peep through when they heard any gentlemen a drivin' or ridin' up here, and we used to haves power o' young college gents then—far more than now. But I'm gettin' off the line. Well, a matter of ten years ago, there was a young chap stayin' here a learnin' medicine with Dr. Carter—a Frenchman he was, Alfred Chabot they called him. A merry, nice lookin' little fellow he was—far decenter to look at and talk to than ever I thought a furriner could ha' been. He was fond o' coming here o' an evenin' and would bring his fiddle with him, and sing to it as a bird. And he was that amusin' with it all, that I tell ye, I've many a time thought I'd ha' died laughin' at him. I think he must ha' had some tricks with the young ladies opposite, too, when the old man was away, for I've heard 'em laughin' in the garden like good 'uns, many a time. And my wife, she says to me one day—

"I tell 'ee what, Joe—that young French chap 'll be spliced to one o' them Miss Carters afore long, or my name ain't Betty Clarke."

D'ye think so, Betty? says I. For, to tell the truth, I never cast a thought on the matter afore—women is such sharper hands than men, ye see, at findin' out them sort o' things.

"Think it!" says she, "I'm just certain of it; and what's more, tis Miss Susie, the younger one, he's arter. Haven't I watched them lookin' at one another in church, so sly, when they thought nobody's eye was on 'em? La bless ye! 'tis we wimmen folks that have the eyes; you men are blind as bats."

Well, after what Betty said, I thought I'd look at my lady and gentleman in church the next Sunday I was there. But never a sign I see, bless ye, pass between 'em; their eyes seemed glued to their prayer books, leastways her's were. What they were at in sermon time, I can't tell ye, for I generally listens to our parson with my eyes shut; it must bother a man, ye know, when he's preachin', to see folks all starin' at him with their eyes wide open; so I always shut mine.

This young Chabot, he lived in lodgings in the village, in the very house where our Lott lives now. Old Billy Hawes and his wife lived there then, and Billy says to me, as we were smokin' our pipes together one evenin' beside the club room fire:

"Joe," says he, "my old 'oman tells me that Dr. Carter won't let that young French chap have his darter."

"Nonsense," says I, "you don't mean to say young Chabot has asked for one of 'em!"

"Ay! that he has, Joe; and old Carter stormed and swore dreadful at him, so my Sally says; but how she come to hear it, unless the young gentleman told her hisself, I don't know."

"Which of 'em did he ask for—did Sally say?"

"The young 'un, I believe."

"Ah! then," says I, "ye may depend upon it, it's because he didn't choose t'other. Ye see, the young 'un is young, and can afford to wait; but the old 'un, she is gettin' on in years, and it'll be hard to get rid of her soon."

"Well, there's a deal o' truth in that, Joe," says Billy. Just then my missus came in, and Billy had to go a minute arter; so we didn't have any more talk about old Carter and his darter that night.

Howsumever, young Chabot staid on and seemed as friendly with the old man as ever, so I began to think that Billy Hawes' missus had been gammonin' him with some cock and bull story as wasn't true.

Well, time went on. Christmas came and went, and a mortal cold Christmas it was. Poor old Billy Hawes, he was laid up that bad with it that I never saw a sight of him for three months afterwards.

On Easter Monday, old Carter went to Norfolk on business.

The day after he had gone, about six o'clock in the evenin' young Chabot comes into the bar, and says to me:

"Mr. Clarke, I've got a friend here who has come to see me. We're going to travel up to London to-night by the last train from Welbeach. I want to know if you'll drive us over to Welbeach in your shandry. I've got a couple of small portmanteaus, and that's all our luggage.

"What time d'ye want to start from this?" I asked.

"Oh, a little after ten—say a quarter past."

"Very well, then sir," says I; "I've no objection to drive ye; but I hope ye'll not keep me waitin', for it's a cold night to let a horse stand about in harness."

"O, no fear of that. We'll be here punctually to the minute," says he; and without more words walks about his business.

Ye see we had no line nearer than Welbeach in those days, and that was a good five miles off. I had a rattlin' mare then, that could cover the distance easy in twenty minutes.

Well, by ten minutes past ten, the shandry was ready, and just on the minute of the quarter my young gentleman comes up with his friend and a boy carryin' the portmanteaus. The horse bein' ready, and we three ready, too, without more ado they hopped into the trap. Mr. Chabot sat in front with me, and his friend perched himself on the back seat, and we drove off.

I hadn't much time to look at Mr. Chabot's friend, but he seemed about the same height as the young Frenchman, with a little more beard and mustachios. Mr. Chabot and me, we talked away pretty fast, but the gent behind didn't put in a word; though, for that matter, it ain't comfortable to talk from the back seat to a party in front. Once Mr. Chabot turned around and said:

"Have you any cigars there, Philip? I dare say Mr. Clarke would like one; and I'm sure I should."

"O, yes," says Mr. Philip, and hands over a case full. I took one, Mr. Chabot took one, and as I heard Mr. Philip strike a match directly afterwards, I concluded he took one too.

My old mare soon did the distance, and before we had been twenty minutes on the road the red lights of the station came in sight.

We used to have a practice then—if's gone out mostly now though—o' takin' somethin' short at Easter time, out of the shell of an Easter egg. Mr. Chabot proposed that we should have somethin' short in this way; so I pulled up at a public house opposite the station, for we had ten minutes to spare. Mr. Chabot and I jumped down to go into the public house, but Mr. Philip said he'd go on and get the tickets.

I says: "You'd better have a nip out o' the Easter egg, sir; it's held lucky here to do that; and, any way, it'll warm ye."

He wanted a deal o' pressin', but at last he agreed; so we had an Easter eggshell between us. Mr. Chabot drank first. Then Mr. Philip tried his hand. But, la! I saw he warn't used to neat spirits, he made such a spluttering, and coughed till I thought he'd ha' choked.

"Gone the wrong way, sir," said I. He looked away, still coughin' and rubbin' his stomach.

"Burnt—my—inside—nearly to a cinder," I heard him blurt out to Mr. Chabot. Then he rushed off to get the tickets.

"Friend ain't partial to a raw, sir," says I. Mr. Chabot laughed and said:

"No; that's a taste he hasn't acquired yet."

In a few minutes we heard the train comin'. Mr. Chabot slipped a sovereign into my hand, and thanked me for drivin' him and his friend. I followed him to the platform; the two of 'em jumped into a first class carriage, and the last I saw of 'em was as the train was movin' off. They both looked out of the window, laughin' and wavin' their hands to me. I waved my hand back to 'em; and then the train went out into darkness and I lost 'em.

The next mornin' there was such a hubbub and to-do over yonder as you never heard. Miss Susie wasn't to be found anywhere—hadn't slept in her bed all night, and was gone nobody knew where. Ye see, they went to bed so early they hadn't missed her over night. Well, d'ye know, I was that stupid that I never guessed what had happened, till my Betsy she comes up to me and says.

"You're a nice sort 'o fellow Joe! A fine mess you've got yourself into! and you the father of a family too!"

"Mess!" says I. "What d'ye mean?"

"What do I mean?" says she "Why you ought to be ashamed o' yourself, not to know better than help a young girl like that to run away from her home! Ye're nigh as big a villain as the man she's run away with."

Will you believe me, even then I did not see what she was drivin' at, till she went on, with a face the color o' raw beef:

"Don't tell me you know nothin' about it—don't stand there and look so innocent. How would tehy ha' got away if it hadn't been for you drivin' them? Ah, get away with ye! it's enough to make an honest woman ashamed of her husband, so it is."

Now I saw it all plain enough. Mr. Chabot and his friend!—the drive to the station! It nearly took my breath away as the truth burst upon me. The young gentleman that sat behind had been—Miss Susie Carter! "Well, of all the neat tricks ever played, there's none comes up to that," says I to myself. Then I turns to Betty and says:

"I'll take my solemn oath, Betty, I never guessed what was up till this minute. As true as I'm standin' here I had no more notion that that young chap with Mr. Chabot was a lady than I'd have now that you're Queen of England."

It was a long time afore the old woman would believe me, but she come round at last; and when old Carter came to hear of it, my word didn't he swear, and wasn't he mad! Didn't he pitch into me too! But I gave him as good as I got; and when he told me I helped his daughter to escape I gave him the lie flat. He swore he'd have the law on me. But young Chabot wrote a letter exonerating me from all blame, and sayin' I was as innocent as a babe unborn, which was gospel truth, and the old man came to me afterwards and said he was sorry for the hasty words he had spoken.

I had a letter from the young scamp too thanking me in the name of himself and wife (they were married as soon as they got to London) for the kind service I had done them. He said *Mr. Phillip* wished me to know that though he was willing to forgive he never could forget the agony and torture I had put him to by pressing him into taking that dreadful hot brandy out of the lucky eggshell, and he was afraid to refuse lest he should excite suspicion.

After holding out against 'em desperate for six months or more, old Carter came around and gave in, and made the best of it; and it wasn't a bad thing, for young Chabot had money of his own. It was when they came down here, man and wife, to stay with the old man, that they gave me yonder egg you asked about. It's a pretty thing, though I don't know what it's made of, some kind of plaster I take it. They said it was a fitting token to recall that memorable night; and more especially by Miss Susie—Miss Chabot that is—said to keep alive the remembrance of that awful egg shell full of brandy.

Well I was riled a bit at first at the trick they had played on me, and at the way they had made me their fool, but I have never regretted doin' them the service. I believe it was a kindness to them after all; for they loved one another, and they'd have been miserable if they had been separated. And it's my belief, sir, that if there was a little more of that sort of love which made them two young folks run away rather than be parted, between many husbands and wives that get married in a proper and respectable way, this world 'ud be a sight happier than it is.

During the late War, a soldier of one of the New York regiments, home on a furlough, visited New York for the first time in his life. Going up one of the by streets one night, paying homage to Bacchus during the day, he fell in with a croud of colored people on their way to church. In his state of inebriation he very naturally went with the crowd into the church, thinking it a theatre, and congratulating himself on his getting into the house without having to pay the usual fee, and anxiously waiting for the curtain to rise. The clergyman arose and said:

"My bruddering, in dat last and great day, when de trump shall blow, and de sheep shall go to the right and de goats to de left, who wants to be de goat?"

After a short pause he said again, raising his voice: "I say, who'll be de goat?"

A long pause followed, when he said, in a still louder tone: who'll be de goat?"

The soldier, supposing the performance delayed for a person to represent a goat in some play, exclaimed:

"Look here old fellow, rather than to have this thing play out, I'll be goat!"

A Remarkable Episcopate.

It is well known that the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country are not diocesans, but exercise a joint and general authority over the whole church. One of them, Bishop Kingsley, is about to start on a course of Episcopal visitation, which affords a striking illustration of the field over which our American Methodist have extended their missionary operations. He goes first to Colorado, where he will organize an Annual Conference. Thence to Oregon, to superintend the meeting of Conference. Then back to the California Conference, and then to Shanghai in China, and from that to the Conference in Northern India.

After that he is to visit the work in Germany, Denmark, Sweden, and other European countries. This visitation round the world is to end in France next summer, and the Bishop expects to reach his home again, if life is spared, in September of next year. In the programme of this tour the days of the month are specified on which each meeting is to be held, and such is the completeness of modern arrangements for travel that very little apprehension is entertained of a failure in the appointments. We are often told that the drum beat of the British army is heard round the entire world, but we have never heard of a tour of inspection in that organization to complete the circuit of the globe in fifteen months.

—The New York *Tribune* thinks the Pennsylvania miner's strike was "resolved on because the season and weather are now propitious to the National game of Base Ball."

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after Nov. 16th, 1868, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows. Trains leaving Chicago at 4.45, P. M., arrive 4st. p.; [Trains leaving Pittsburgh at 2.10 P. M., (arrive daily.)

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	6.45 AM	8.00 AM	2.10 PM	11.30 AM
Rochester	8.00	9.50	3.35	12.5
Beaver	8.20	10.15 PM	5.05	1.54
Alliance	11.05	1.15	6.55	3.45
Canton	12.32 PM	2.58	8.27	5.17
Massillon	1.54	4.18	9.55	6.45
Orrville	2.38	4.56	10.38	7.30
Wooster	3.38	5.56	11.38	8.30
Mansfield	4.05	6.30	12.07	9.1
Crestline { A	4.45	7.05	12.38	9.35
Crestline { D	8.00 AM	7.20	12.55	10.05
Bucyrus	8.30	8.02	1.41	10.26
Upper Sandusky	9.05	8.36	2.16	10.57
Forest	9.35	9.11	2.45	11.27
Lima	9.10	8.08	2.50 AM	12.05 PM
Van Wert	10.07	10.05	3.57	1.57
Fort Wayne	12.01 PM	11.40	5.40	3.37
Columbia	12.37	12.17 AM	6.17	4.08
Warsaw	1.50	1.25	7.48	5.17
Plymouth	2.05	1.38	8.05	5.30
Valparaiso	3.00	2.33	9.00	6.30
Chicago	6.30	6.30	12.30	9.30

TRAINS GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Mail.	Ac'm
Chicago	8.35 AM	9.40 PM	3.50 PM	4.50 AM
Valparaiso	10.52	12.03	7.35	6.56
Plymouth	11.36	1.08	8.15	8.00
Warsaw	12.07 PM	1.40	8.46	10.07
Columbia	1.57	2.31 AM	10.46	1.09
Fort Wayne	3.55	4.30	12.30	2.01 PM
Van Wert	5.56	6.40	2.33 AM	3.37
Lima	6.40	7.30	3.17	4.40
Forest	7.05	8.06	3.55	5.18
Upper Sandusky	7.35	8.36	4.25	5.48
Bucyrus	8.06	9.06	4.56	6.18
Crestline { A	8.30	9.40	5.30	6.55
Crestline { D	8.40	9.50	5.40	7.05 PM
Mansfield	9.08	10.18	6.08	7.35
Wooster	9.38	10.52	6.40	8.05
Orrville	10.00	11.23	7.08	8.30
Massillon	10.50	12.08	7.58	9.20
Canton	11.47	1.11	8.54	10.05
Alliance	1.00	2.15 PM	9.55	11.20
Salem	2.03	3.24	10.55	12.20
Rochester	3.45 AM	4.50	12.45	2.05
Pittsburgh	4.45	5.50	1.50	3.05

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2.25 p. m; New Castle, 3.05 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 8.45 p. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh 7.15 a. m; arr. at Youngstown, 12.25 N. Castle, 8.20 a. m.

Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6.30 a. m; New Castle, 8.20 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10.10 a. m. Returning, leaves Pittsburgh, 4.30 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7.05 p.m; Youngstown, 9.50 p. m.

J. M. KIMBALL, *General Ticket Agent.*

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 10th 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	8.30 AM	1.00 PM	.....	3.25 PM
Euclid Street	9.41	1.11	.....	4.36
Hudson	9.45	1.04	.....	4.40
Ravenna	10.19	1.33	.....	5.10
Alliance	11.15	2.13	.....	6.15
Bayard	11.47	2.38	.....	....
Wellsville	1.20 PM	4.55	.....	....

GOING NORTH.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	.....	Accom
Wellsville	8.35 AM	3.55 PM	.....	....
Bayard	10.10	5.08	.....	....
Alliance	11.15	6.53	.....	7.30 AM
Ravenna	12.05 PM	7.40	.....	8.20
Hudson	12.34	8.10	.....	9.11
Euclid Street	1.26	7.19	.....	10.11
Cleveland	1.50	7.30	.....	10.25

GOING EAST.

STATIONS.	Exp's.	*	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	5.45 AM	7.30 AM	1.50 PM	4.00 PM
Bridgeport	5.55	8.40	2.0	5.00 "
Steubenville	7.00	11.30	3.05	6.30
Wellsville	8.15	1.40 PM	4.25	....
Smith's Ferry	8.40	2.01	4.57	....
Beaver				....
Rochester	9.25	2.35	5.35	....
Pittsburgh	10.35	3.40	6.40	....

GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	....
Pittsburgh	6.00 AM	1.55 PM	4.35 PM	....
Rochester	7.10	3.05	5.40	....
Beaver		4.00	6.00	....
Smith's Ferry	7.50	4.24	6.30	....
Wellsville	8.20	4.48	7.00	....
Steubenville	9.31	5.15		2.05 AM
Bridgeport	10.50	6.25	....	3.30
Bellair	10.50	6.35	....	3.40

* This is a mixed train to Wellsville and an express train from Wellsville to Pittsburgh.

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
No. 1 Philadelphia, 6.30 a. m.	Bayard, 9.25 a.m.
Bayard, 1.35 p.m.	No. 1 Philadelphia, 4.00 pm

J. H. KIMBALL, General Ticket Agent.

NEW Goods for the Holidays.

D. S. RANGER,

BRIDGEWATER, PA.

IS WEEKLY RECEIVING A FRESH SUPPLY OF GOODS IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS:

DRY GOODS.

Steubenville Jeans, White Woolen Blankets, Army Blankets, Bradley's Barred Flannels, Merinos, Alpacas, Delaines, Plaids, Bleached, Brown and gold-mixed water Proofs, Chinchilla Cloths, Woolen Shawls, Brown and bleached Muslins, Drillings, Tickings, Prints, Canton Flannels, Hoisery, Gloves, Buckskin mitts, &c.